

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4499

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914.

SIXPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

TUESDAY next (January 20), at 8 o'clock, Prof. WILLIAM BATESON, F.R.S., FIRST OF SIX LECTURES on 'ANIMALS AND PLANTS UNDER DOMESTICATION.' One Guinea the Course.
THURSDAY (January 22), at 8 o'clock, WILLIAM McDUGALL, Esq., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES on 'THE MIND OF SAVAGE MAN.' (1) 'His Intellectual Life.' (2) 'His Moral and Religious Life.' Half-a-Guinea.

SATURDAY, January 24, at 8 o'clock, Prof. FREDERICK CORDER, FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'NEGLECTED MUSICAL COMPOSERS.' (1) 'Ludwig Spohr.' (2) 'Henry Bishop.' (3) 'Joachim Raff.' Half-a-Guinea.

The **FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS** will BEGIN on JANUARY 23, at 8 o'clock, when Prof. Sir JAMES DEWAR, LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S., will give a Discourse on 'THE COMING OF AGE OF THE "VACUUM FLASK".'

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Sir OLIVER LODGE, F.R.S. D.Sc.

(Principal of the University of Birmingham),

will deliver a Lecture on

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Societies.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY**, January 21, at 8 P.M., when a Paper, entitled 'THE CULT OF THE BORN AMONG THE HAUSAS,' will be read by Major TREMEARNE. F. A. MILNE, Secretary.

VIKING SOCIETY
FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.
A MEETING will be held in the LARGE HALL, KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, on **FRIDAY**, January 23rd, at 8.15 P.M. Prof. ALEXANDER BUDGE will read a Paper on 'ARNOR JARLASKALD AND THE FIRST HELGI-LAY.' A. JOHNSTON, Hon. Secretary.

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December 24, 1913.

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L. E. G. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

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January 13, 1914.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914.

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LITERATURE

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—Sorrow-Speech. (Vol. IX.) Edited by W. A. Craigie. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5/.)

In this section, which contains a liberal share of important and interesting words, we find that many of them have "not been fully explained in previous Dictionaries," though Dr. Craigie modestly limits the application of this expression to "the whaling term *specksioneer*," for which the latest quotation is Mr. Kipling's "Seven Seas," 24, in the form "speckshioner." The word is an alteration of colloquial Dutch "speksnijer" (literally, "blubbercutter"), the designation of "a harpooner, usually the chief harpooner, of a whaler, who directs the...cutting up the blubber." To give one other instance of the fuller explanations in the "N.E.D.," "source," sb., is now shown to have meant "a support or underprop" earlier than, and the "act of rising on the wing" about the same date as, the earliest instance registered of the senses "spring of water or fountain-head," hitherto treated as the earliest meanings.

The remainder of the article on "sorrow," sb., begun in the section issued last April, almost fills the first column, nearly half the space being devoted to combinations. It illustrates the use of the word as "a term of abuse, reproof, or depreciation applied to persons" from Scott and Hood, and from a Scots work of the first half of the fifteenth century: "Siche sary sorowez [such sorry sorrows] as pi-self." The two columns of quotations for the adjective "sorry" show that its corruption from the earlier English "sory" with long *o* began before the middle of the sixteenth century, and prevailed in the next. It may relieve those

who would rather be discourteous than untruthful to be informed authoritatively that the phrase "I'm sorry" is "often employed....to express mere sympathy or apology."

About three dozen modern words, in addition to numbers of obsolete items, are noticed for the first time, including "sorrower," "sorrowingly" (*Athenæum*, 1865), "sorrowy," "soup meagre" (1734, Fielding, "Miser"), "sovereignly," adj., "spacy," "spae," sb., "spaeing," sb., "specimenify" (Lamb), and "soutane." The presence of the last word makes the absence of a fellow-alien, "spécialité," unaccountable.

We notice a number of familiar and important entries, many of them monosyllabic, each occupying from half a column to six columns, while the longest article, on the verb "speak," has only twelve. Monotony does not even pervade the sixteen pages containing derivatives of the Latin base "spec-." The colloquial "spec" for "speculation" is found in American literature as early as 1794, and in English from 1825. "Sparagus" is found under the date 1543, and this pronunciation is quoted from Pepys and Cowper; while Addison in *The Spectator* gives "sparrow-grass" in conjunction with Oxford "ducklins" the *entrée* to refined circles.

The syllables "sound" and "spar" stand for eleven words each: the former for three current and two obsolete or dialectal nouns, an adjective, two current and two other verbs, and an adverb; the latter for eight nouns and three verbs. The noun and verb "spar," terms of cockfighting and boxing, meant "a thrust" (e.g., of a spear) and "to dart or spring; to strike or thrust rapidly," about 1400, as quotations show, the action "dart" being compared with the motion of a spark. Good examples of the great superiority of the Oxford Dictionary in the important field of sense-development is afforded by the evidence it has brought within reach of the public as to "space," sb. and vb., and "spare," sb. and vb., in general British use. Quotations dated about 1300 and 1338 are given for the first definition of "space": "Lapse or extent of time between two definite points"; while for the second division of the article, devoted to instances "Denoting area or extension," the earliest English citation is from Chaucer, 1374, though a Scotch work, possibly earlier, 'K. Alis.' 7146 (Laud MS.), gives the meaning, "A certain...area of ground." For the astronomical "stellar depths" we find the first known authority to be Milton, 1667, 'Paradise Lost,' i. 650: "Space may produce new Worlds." For "space," vb., the earliest sense is not perfectly clear in the extract "1538 Leland, 'Itin.' (1769) vii. 71....a very large Courte buildyd about with Tymbar and spacyd withe Brike." Then comes, from 1548 to 1835: "To limit or bound in respect of space; to make of a certain extent"; while Spenser's use for "ramble or roam," which we find occurs at least three times, is preceded by an extract from

Knox, about 1572, in which the area traversed seems limited: "Maister George spaced up and doune behynd the hie altar." Of "spare," sb., the merciful meaning has been found from about 1300, the economical from 1577; of "spare," vb., the corresponding dates are about 825 and about 1000.

We assume that "spanemy," found in some dictionaries for "spanemia," one of the few technical terms of this issue, is omitted advisedly, and we can only blame luck for the absence of notice of the application to the motion of a human being of "spark," vb., in the section "To issue, come forth, fall, &c., as...sparks." This rarity occurs in Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole's 'Patsy,' chap. xiv. p. 110, "Spark off downstairs...." Yes, sir," replied Patsy, and he sparked."

The dissyllabic pronunciation of "sovereign," colloquially, and also without an apostrophe in literature, ought to have been noticed in dictionaries which treat the word simply as trisyllabic; but we cannot accept without protest the omission of the trisyllabic variety, as though it were obsolete. We should have given both modes of utterance, putting the longer first. Analogy supports our view, e.g., "impoverish," "hovering" (Milton, "hov'ring"), "reverend," and several other words, in which the *e* of *-ver-* is lightly sounded as an indistinct vowel. Poets may have shrunk from placing it so that readers might be tempted to emphasize the *-reign*," which suggests a false etymology. The chiefly Scotch fifteenth- and sixteenth-century spelling "soveran[e]" occurs in Dr. W. Headlam's translation, &c., of 'The Agamemnon of Æschylus,' v. 84 (1910):—

But thou our soveran Lady Queen.

Milton's "sovrán," "sovranty" (from the Italian *sovrano*), are treated in separate articles, in which Coleridge, Lamb, Tennyson, FitzGerald, and Dr. Mahaffy are also quoted.

In the multitude of extracts from all manner of literature—there are more than 15,000 in this latest portion of the vast work—occasional flashes of raciness or comicality of some kind are inevitable, but one hardly expects this sort of thing, even if the grotesque effect has obviously been produced in all seriousness, to be found in articles on the solemn words "soul" and "souful." However, in 1606 Sylvester could write

in Sonnets.....

Evaporate your sweet Soule-boylng Flames;

and in 1647 Trapp, is quoted for "Fasting-days are soul-fattng days."

It is interesting to find that the French "sotie"—a kind of farce, one of many Continental words—e.g., "sotie," from Spanish *azotea*, Portuguese *açotea*—"A terrace or flat roof"—had been borrowed, in the senses "Foolishness, folly," by Gower and Caxton; while the allied "sottise" is cited from Dryden (1673) and North.

The issue of the remaining portion of Vol. VIII., by Dr. Bradley, is announced for April 1st.

Psyche's Task. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. To which is added *The Scope of Social Anthropology*. By J. G. Frazer. (Macmillan & Co., 5s. net.)

IF a friend who has been absent for a season returns to us unimpaired in the quality of his humour, we cannot count it a change for the worse if in the meantime he has grown somewhat bulkier about the waist. So it is with 'Psyche's Task.' This little treatise originated in a lecture delivered before the Royal Institution. Herein a single point was handled, and handled strongly—namely, that, absurd as the superstitions of the savage may be when considered in themselves, they have in many ways wrought useful service for mankind. Utterly fantastic as they are from the standpoint of theory, they have often proved in practice to be highly beneficial.

Thus the doctrine of the divine right of kings has made for good government in the past, even though modern enlightenment, with its base-born love of statistics, assures us that, of the 2,400 persons on whom Louis XVI. laid his sainted hands on the occasion of his coronation, only five were fortunate enough to recover of their scrofula. Private property, too, if no longer sacred in the eyes of Radical politicians, used to be protected in a cheap and effective way amongst the civilized nations of antiquity by means of curses; while the modern savage knows how to bring the sea-pike taboo, the white-shark taboo, the cross-stick taboo, the ulcer taboo, or the thunder taboo—mystic man-traps and spiritual spring-guns of the most direful efficacy—to bear on the sacrilegious person of the primitive socialist. Marriage, again, is sanctified by the belief that offences against its laws are not merely to be rated crimes, but also as sins. In this context Dr. Frazer cannot refrain from discharging his well-filled note-book on us in regard to the superstitions which underlie the custom of avoiding relations by marriage. Are we to understand him to hold that, in the interests of the higher life, any excuse is better than none for setting up a barrier against that favourite bugbear many centuries old, the mother-in-law? If not, we fail to grasp exactly how this particular class of taboo can be held to possess "pragmatic value." Finally, respect for human life has been strengthened by horror of the manslayer and fear of the victim's ghost; though, for the matter of that, there are ingenious methods by which the homicide can set himself free of the dread—mostly unpleasant methods, however, as when Orestes, after murdering his mother, recovered his wits by biting off one of his fingers, and henceforth saw the Furies white instead of black.

So much, then, for the facts. It would appear that in the past mankind has positively drawn profit from its mistakes. That long record of human folly which such a work as 'The Golden Bough' professes to chronicle must now be regarded in a new light. We seem at first sight forced to betake ourselves anew

to the primitive theory that folly is of the gods—that sanity is delusion, and delusion a prime qualification in a shepherd of the people. Worse even than that, we are left wondering whether, since there are beneficent falsehoods, there may not likewise be pernicious truths. After all, there are those who would place the whole of Dr. Frazer's works upon the Index. Into these matters of high philosophy, however, our author does not go very deeply. He is content, in a brief epilogue, to indicate the faith that is in him concerning the eventual victory of the truth. Indeed, his attitude towards obscurantists, conscious or unconscious, amounts to no more than this: that he would gladly try the lot of them, but might not be prepared to hang them all.

In 'The Scope of Social Anthropology' behold our author divested of his fancy dress of Devil's advocate, and arrayed in the conventional habit of a Professor of the University of Liverpool. In this case, however, it is no ordinary professorship that is inaugurated; for we may suspect that the man was not chosen to fit the Chair, but rather that the Chair was built to fit this particular man. So far as we are aware, three of the world's Universities, and three alone—more is the shame!—can boast of possessing teachers of Social Anthropology, at any rate, *eo nomine*. Hence, if the triumvirate so constituted were agreed amongst themselves, we presume that they might determine the scope of the subject exactly as they chose, since no one would have an official right to contradict them. Not without a certain nervousness, then, do we inquire of the representative of this very special Faculty what it is that he will be pleased to appropriate as his sphere. Anthropology, after all, is the study of man, and social anthropology the study of man in society. When the triumvirate has cut for itself a satisfying slice out of the humanities, how much of the cake, we ask in alarm, will be available for the rest of us? Will any Chairs be left, or must we henceforth sit on the floor and scramble for the falling crumbs?

Dr. Frazer at once reassures us. He defines Social Anthropology as "the embryology of human thought and institutions." As a whole the study of human society corresponds to what is often conveniently, if barbarously, termed Sociology; or perhaps we might be permitted simply to call it History. But the rudimentary phases of man's social life constitute a particular department vast enough to occupy its own class of students, since it comprehends in its purview, "first, the beliefs and customs of savages, and, second, the relics of these beliefs and customs which have survived like fossils among peoples of higher culture." When it is added—and Dr. Frazer might have made this point more clearly, though it is doubtless implied in what he has said—that the prehistoric no less than the modern savage provides subject-matter for the social embryologist, it becomes obvious that Dr. Frazer's slice of cake is large enough to satiate that

most lusty appetite of his, and, nevertheless, that we other students of man are in no danger of being starved.

Illustrations follow of the problems whereof this branch of study is prolific, and one at least is especially well selected, if the author's object was to allure your fighting type of man by holding out the prospect of sport. We are informed that the investigation of marriage customs and of the systems of relationship prevailing among many savage tribes—the latter subject, at any rate, being apt to prove somewhat thorny to the tyro—suggests that these were evolved from a preceding (though not necessarily primitive) state of sexual promiscuity. As in a company of metaphysicians one has only to ask "Is the Will free?" to set them off till midnight, so amongst the votaries of social anthropology the hypothesis of a sexual promiscuity may be trusted to keep things merry so long as Chairs endure, or even after the chairs have been resolved into their elements.

After a warning of the extent to which superstition is still with us—and, be it noted, the paradox of its possible utility is no longer maintained—Dr. Frazer concludes with a powerful plea, addressed primarily to those who have the care of the British Empire in their keeping, not tacitly to consent to put off the study of the peoples of the lower culture until it is too late:—

"We owe it to them, we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to posterity, who will require it of our hands, that we should describe them as they were before we found them, before they ever saw the English flag and heard, for good or evil, the English tongue."

It is satisfactory to reflect that since these words were uttered, and doubtless in some part because they were uttered, the British Government has displayed an increasing sense of its duties in this respect, and is in a fair way to act up to the principle that lasting power goes hand in hand with knowledge.

A GROUP OF FRENCH POETS.

EVER since the days of Taine and Sainte-Beuve, who were creative forces in literature, the French have steadily and easily maintained their position in the very front rank of the world's criticism, by virtue both of their qualities of style and of the astonishing range of their culture. For, indeed, they excel the critics of other nations on both sides: they have nearly always something more telling to say, and an unsurpassed faculty of saying it.

For the past twenty years at least, a large body of good French criticism has been issued under the auspices of the *Mercur de France*. These books, indeed, bear the sign of their origin in their pages no less than on their covers; as often happens when a number of young writers form a literary *cénacle*, they fall into habits of

Préférences. Par Paul Escoube. (Paris, 'Mercur de France,' 3fr. 50.)

thought common to all of them, and even into certain recognized tricks of expression, which are at once the badge of their union, and the mark which distinguishes them from the rest of the mass of writers.

'Préférences,' without any claims to a place in the first class of criticism, is fully up to the high standard of scholarship and sympathetic interpretation which we have learnt to associate with the *Mercure de France*. In it M. Escoube gives us five studies of French men of letters, of whom only M. Remy de Gourmont is still living and working. The remaining four are all poets, of high reputation in their own country, whose lives ended at different periods during the last twenty years. The work of two of them, Verlaine and Mallarmé, is well known in England; while the other two, Charles Guérin and Jules Laforgue, are scarcely known here even by name.

The longest and most interesting study in the book, entitled 'Jules Laforgue as Knight of the Grail,' deals comprehensively with the life and ideas of that unhappy young poet, whose work, incomplete and unequal as it was (Laforgue died at 27), has had a wide influence on the contemporary generation of French poets. His real though fragile charm, made up of emotion mingled with irony, of cries of pain interspersed with self-mockery, was recognized to some extent in France before his early death, though scarcely beyond the circle of his friends. Since then many critics have done justice to the brilliance and originality of a man cut off long before his prime. His works are little more than an outline of what he might have done; but his personality is plainly revealed in the two or three thin volumes of verse, tales, and letters which compose his slight bequest to posterity.

M. Escoube also writes of the poet with a warm but critical admiration founded on a thorough knowledge of his writings. The intellectual life of Jules Laforgue was intense, and the evolution of his mind moved in a complex, rather unusual course. The study of philosophy and science led him from Christianity to Rationalism, and his Rationalism soon forced him to believe with Schopenhauer that happiness can only be won by stifling the will to live. But, despite his ill-health, his youth and vitality were still strong enough to override the decision of his intellect, which finally found a justification of life elsewhere, and in what? In love. But he could not rest content with this internal variance, and his intelligence was driven to seek a way of reconciliation with the deeper impulse of his instinct. Thenceforward the cry for love became the dominant chord of all his melodies, but it is the irrepressible *gaminerie* that marks even his most heartfelt utterances that gives them their individual stamp. Listen to the close of the poem called 'Dimanches':—

Allons, dernier des poètes,
Toujours enfermé tu te rendras malade
Va donc acheter deux sous d'ellébore,
Ça te fera une petite promenade,

and compare it with the grave alexandrines and the high exaltation of the poem 'Le Sanglot de la Terre,' with its refrain—

Je n'aurai pas été là-bas dans les étoiles.

Laforgue is plainly among the lesser immortals.

We have dwelt on one essay out of five because it is the best in the book, and because its subject needs to be better known here than he is; but all the four others, especially the study of Remy de Gourmont, contain sound and delicate appreciation, and deserve careful scrutiny. M. Escoube has made a worthy contribution to modern criticism.

The Puritans in Power: a Study in the History of the English Church from 1640 to 1660. By G. B. Tatham. (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

ENCOURAGED, no doubt, by the pioneer work of Oxford teachers—S. R. Gardiner and Prof. Firth—Cambridge scholars have recently devoted a good deal of attention to one aspect of the Civil War, and with excellent results. Two admirable monographs were those of Mr. Tatham on Walker and his famous 'Sufferings of the Clergy,' and Mr. Seaton on 'The Theory of Toleration under the Later Stuarts.' Mr. Tatham now follows up his earlier and restricted essay by a more extended study of the nature of the Puritan rule between 1640 and 1660. The dates are justified, for the Puritan predominance in Church matters begins with the earlier of these years. The House of Commons, whatever the bishops might try to do, could have its own way, and prevent any "innovations"; and this was but a step to the destruction of old Church customs and usage. "By virtue of an order of the House of Commons... this Committee doth require you to do" such and such things, is the manner of 1643; but the power behind it had been shown much earlier.

What it involved Mr. Tatham has now shown in a close and accurate survey. He traces in a "Prelude" the growth of opposition to the ecclesiastical policy of Charles I. till the Long Parliament "crowned their work of destruction" by the execution of Laud. He then describes the parochial clergy in the period of dispossession, shows on what trivial charges most were ejected, and attributes the real reason, in the majority of cases, to "malignancy," that is to politics not religion. In a few cases only—as at Waterbeach, between Cambridge and Ely—he finds the even tenor of village life undisturbed. In his discussion of the social standing of the Caroline clergy (where he rightly draws attention to the almost forgotten refutation of Macaulay by Churchill Babington) he makes a distinction which we should not be disposed to accept. He says:—

"The strata of society in the seventeenth century were set on broader and less complex lines than those of to-day. On the one hand, a wider gap separated the nobility and landed gentry from what would now be called the middle classes, but, on the

other, below this main division there were fewer of those subtle grades which characterise the modern social arrangement. It was not, therefore, that the clergy were recruited from a different class, but rather that they were drawn from a greater number of classes. The nobility and upper classes did not favour orders as a profession for their sons. Members of good families were, of course, to be found not infrequently among the clergy, but Barnabas Oley's instances prove that it was the exception rather than the rule."

No doubt it is true that not many "scions of nobility" took holy orders, though we think there was no great difference, in proportion, from the Middle Ages; but no one can read the correspondence of the seventeenth century—the Verney letters, for example—without seeing that the gap between the higher gentry and the trading classes was very small indeed. The younger sons of the county families often became merchants or tradesmen—a thing which would have been impossible in the Middle Ages; and a considerable number of the clergy were men of gentle birth.

The chief novelty of the book is an investigation, more careful and complete than has ever been given before, of the effects of the Puritan rule on the Universities. This is an admirable piece of work, on which real research has been expended. We do not think that in regard to Cambridge it could have been improved, but we are disposed to believe that a little more information about Oxford might be found in the Sheldon manuscripts at the Bodleian. In regard to both Universities Mr. Tatham has made a substantial addition to our knowledge.

As to the fate of the ejected clergy, Mr. Tatham says also much that is of great interest to-day. His testing of Walker is here supplemented by a good deal of additional information. It was no doubt presumed that proper provision was made for those who had been deprived, but, he says,

"Although the intention of the Government in this matter was clear, the question was a constant source of friction between the ejected clergy and their unlawful successors. At first the intruders endeavoured to evade the law on the ground that the original order of 1644 had not specifically included clergymen among other delinquents, and Fuller, in his *Church History*, mentions many other subterfuges to which they had recourse. The new incumbents complained that the parishioners were incited to withhold the payment of their tithes, and consequently refused to pay a fifth part of their income to their predecessors. Very likely, in some cases, they had reason on their side, and the behaviour attributed to some of the Episcopalian clergy was hardly creditable. Cases of incitement to withhold tithes are common among the entries of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, and in some cases open violence broke out."

There can be little doubt that the cases of obvious and flagrant injustice, to clergy as well as to country squires had a good deal to do with the reaction which led to the restoration of Church and King, the most distinctly popular movement in English history.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY PRESENT AND PAST.

TILL very recent times the Austrian Empire had to a large extent escaped the attention of English writers, and, though something has been done in the last few years to fill the gap, there was still plenty of room for a good general book on the Dual Monarchy, which is likely to play a very important part in the affairs of Europe in the future. The Hungarian problem demands serious consideration. Two books have now been published: the one dealing with the existing conditions in the two countries, and the other devoting itself to a history of the revolution in Hungary.

To consider first the present day, we have not been able, without much reserve, to commend all the volumes of the "Countries and Peoples Series," but the account of Austria-Hungary before us deserves high praise. It is a good book, split into two distinct parts, like the land with which it deals, and each part has its separate Index.

The history of Austria and of her Parliament and politicians is well done. It is brightly written, and contains much to help those who want to learn something of the working of the cumbersome Parliamentary machinery in that country. The authors point out that to an Englishman it is puzzling to understand how any good effect can be expected from a Parliament which appears to consist of twenty clubs; and that to the English statesman "it cannot but seem impossible that an empire which is composed of eight nations should go on existing for any length of time." They give it as their opinion that "the very co-existence of so many nations under the same rule is the *raison d'être* of Austria"; and we agree that it is the mixture of races and religions which secures the continued existence of the Empire. Austria is full of discordant elements, but that very fact causes her to have different sets of powerful friends outside her territory to whom she can turn for advice, and with whom continual intrigue is carried on.

A chapter on Education in Austria gives in a short space as good an account of the educational system of that country as is required by the general reader; and the chapters on Literature and the Press (we note the distinction) are admirable; as are the pages devoted to the Constitution, and to Vienna and life in that fascinating city.

The army and navy of the Empire are not dealt with in a very serious way; and we part company from the writers when they state that the Austro-Hungarian

army "is equal to the other great European armies in every respect." Do the authors really think that the dual army is equal to the strain of a single-handed war with Russia or with Germany? Do they believe that an army which costs some fourteen or fifteen millions sterling could stand against, say, that of Germany, which costs, we suppose, more than thrice as much? We may agree that the fleet of Austria is "small," but must differ from the praise awarded to the "perfectly efficient Navy consisting of four Dreadnoughts"—"not launched yet," &c.

The authors are fully justified in defending the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina against attacks made on it in England, and they might even have gone further than they have done, for it is known that at the Berlin Congress the Powers gave secret assurances to Austria which went even beyond Lord Beaconsfield's famous speech, which is quoted here.

When we turn to the half of the book devoted to Hungary, for which Mr. Delisle appears to be solely responsible, we get a better account of the franchises of Hungary than is easily to be found elsewhere. The Hungarian franchises are so complicated that even our own, which nobody here understands, are simple in comparison. Mr. Delisle appears to hold some impracticable old-fashioned views of his own about the suffrage with which no responsible English statesman is likely to sympathize; but before we leave him on the subject of voting we note the remark that the elections of 1910 in Hungary were the most corrupt within recent times.

Mr. Delisle's account of the social legislation of Hungary is good, and his statistics are accurate and up to date. He knows Hungary so well that we are tempted to quote at length his somewhat gloomy forecast as to the ambitions of the Heir Apparent:—

"His...Imperial and Royal Highness contemplates in the not distant future a *coup d'état*.... Judging his dominions to have reached the decisive point when they must live or die, dissolve or rise to greater power and glory, the Archduke has conceived a mighty plan. He designs to set free all those peoples who, discontented and at variance, make up the Dual Monarchy; of establishing [*sic*] new principalities, and thus the great confederation of states comprising Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, with their personal chiefs and autonomy; Servia, with her frontiers expanded by recent victories.... and Montenegro, increased by a portion of Dalmatia and of Herzegovina—all these, erected into duchies, principalities, and kingdoms, he would make free, vigorous, and contented, in a vast empire of which *he himself* would be the head and centre!"

To all this we will only add that military weakness, race quarrels, Socialism, and financial difficulties have in the past made it impossible for Austria to move to war.

We hope the book will soon go to a second edition, and when it does some small points in the Indexes and the text should be corrected. For instance, Sandshak is an unusual spelling for the Sandjak of Novibazar; Herremhaus, Herzegovina, Carinola, can be improved; and in the

first half of the book there are mistakes in grammar which should have been obvious to any proof-reader; while if kilometres, hectolitres, and kronen were turned into their English equivalents, the change would greatly assist English readers.

The Battle of Mohacs, in 1526, is the dividing line in Hungarian history. If the Hungarian army had been the victor instead of the Turk, Austria might well have become the dependent of the eastern kingdom, Pan-Teutonism would never have had a footing in Southern Germany, and Hungarian influence would have been supreme to-day on the shores of the Adriatic. It is really curious that the Croatian leader, Frangipani, should have expressed a very similar comment a week after the battle by asking: "If the Hungarians had triumphed.... where would have been the limit of their pride?" After that event, which was attended by the annihilation of the Hungarian army, Hungary was divided into three parts: one falling to Turkey, another to Austria, and the third, Transylvania, being a principality subject to the joint suzerainty of the two powers. The part of Hungary which fell to Turkey gave no trouble to its conqueror, for the simple reason that it was conquered and had no history; the part which fell to Austria gave increasing trouble, because it was fighting for an ancient constitution and national existence. An implied admission of those rights was made at the very moment of the acceptance of Austrian rule by the "election" of Ferdinand of Hapsburg to the style and status of King of Hungary. But the relationship did not work harmoniously. The Hungarian Diet was rarely summoned; foreign mercenaries were garrisoned in the country, and left, unpaid, to feed and pay themselves; and the Austrians looked down on the Hungarians with a mixture of dislike and contempt. Finally, Protestantism became firmly rooted in Hungary, and the Thirty Years' War had its reflex in the Trans-Leitha kingdom. As the end of the seventeenth century approached, the gulf between the two nations appeared wider than ever before.

Baron Hengelmüller's narrative of 'Hungary's Fight for National Existence' begins at this period. He tells the first half of the life-story of the second Francis Rakoczi, or Ragotsky, which approximates to the true pronunciation of the name, and Viscount Bryce and ex-President Roosevelt stand as godfathers of his work to tell us that Hungarian history is supremely interesting, and, we must add, bewildering as well. By his descent, wealth, and name, rather than by his personal ability, young Rakoczi assumed the lead of the Hungarian revolution which began in 1703 and continued until 1711, and was thus almost continuous with the War of the Spanish Succession. He had been kept as a sort of hostage in Austria for many years, when in 1701, stirred by a sense of national or personal wrong, he

Austria of the Austrians, and Hungary of the Hungarians. By L. Kellner, Madame Paula Arnold, and Arthur L. Delisle. (Pitman & Sons, 6s. net.)

Hungary's Fight for National Existence; or, The History of the Great Uprising led by Francis Rakoczi II., 1703-1711. By Ladislav, Baron Hengelmüller. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

wrote a letter to Louis XIV. requesting his aid for a Hungarian rising. The chosen messenger, instead of taking it to the King of France, gave it to the Austrian authorities, and Rakoczi was sent to Wiener Neustadt to stand his trial for high treason. Fortunately for him, he evaded trial by escaping from prison with the connivance of an Imperial officer, who, less fortunate, was captured, beheaded, and quartered. After twelve months' exile in Poland, Rakoczi returned to his own country to head the national movement. He was 27 years of age, "full of courage and belief in his cause."

The author takes us through the first phase of the struggle, which covered a period of over three years. There were several battles, generally favourable to Austrian arms; but notwithstanding this result, Hungarian reputation increased even in Vienna, and at last the Emperor was induced to treat with the insurgents on the footing of a confederacy, with Rakoczi as recognized prince and leader. The representations of England and the States of the Netherlands, then in alliance with the Emperor against France, had much to do with this result, and English sympathy with Hungary was displayed, not only by the Ambassador at Vienna, George Stepney, but also by Marlborough, Harley, and the House of Commons. At first this sympathy was largely tinged by selfish motives, because the drain on Austria through the Hungarian raids, which were often carried to the walls of Vienna, weakened her strength in the Netherlands and Italy; but later it was greatly stimulated by contact with the Hungarian leaders and a fuller knowledge of the justice of their case. That sympathy, much strengthened by the incidents of 1848, is a living force in Hungary to-day.

The most interesting part of the work is certainly the account of the abortive Conference of Nagyszombat, which began under international auspices that promised a happy issue. The English and Dutch envoys were the mediators, and the Imperialists agreed to meet the Confederates in conference. Austria was prepared to make very great concessions, but there was one she would not make—the cession of Transylvania to Rakoczi, who claimed it as the possession of his grandfather George. Count Wratislaw offered him in compensation large possessions in Germany and a principality carrying with it a seat in the German Diet, but Rakoczi was not to be thus placated. The negotiations then and there broke down, but Wratislaw used some remarkably prophetic words on leaving:—

"Well, my Prince! you are putting your faith in France, which is the hospital of princes who have come to grief. You will increase their number and die there."

Hungary was the loser by the failure of this Conference, for the terms she was obliged to accept five years later were far less favourable; and as for Rakoczi, instead of ample compensation, he lost all he possessed, and died an exile in a foreign land and in poverty.

This is to be the subject of a second work, and the story, when completed, will provide the English reader with a useful help to the study of the Hungarian problem, which has sometimes been compared to that of Ireland. Baron Hengelmüller, although not a Hungarian himself, displays Hungarian sympathies, and considers that it would be more accurate to compare Hungary, not to Ireland, but to Scotland, as neither has ever been conquered.

Philosophy of the Practical: Economic and Ethic. Translated from the Italian of Benedetto Croce by Douglas Ainslie. (Macmillan & Co., 12s. net.)

It is now four years since Croce's book on *Æsthetic* was translated into English, but it is safe to say that the English public knows almost as little of the author's philosophy as if it had never appeared. It was a mistake to begin with that book. We do not take kindly to *Æsthetic*, and a "general linguistic" is enough to frighten any average man on this side of the North Sea. The '*Pratica*,' however, has a better chance from the start, and may make us realize that Croce is the foremost philosopher of Italy, a figure of European eminence. As a nation we are interested in Ethics, and in very little else of the philosopher's stock-in-trade. Croce, moreover, does not submit his readers to the strain of puzzling out what he would say if he said it coherently, and in his wonderful breadth and lucidity we are moved to see the unmistakable attributes of genius. His manner is impeccable. He writes as well as Bergson, but with greater gusto and in a lower key. He is agreeably dogmatic, as vigorous as Bergson is gentle, not lacking in the necessary warmth of feeling, and at the same time systematic and comprehensive, as is natural to one who distrusts psychology as much as Bergson loves it. But we come to praise Croce, not to bury him with adjectives, and discretion bids us leave him to speak for himself.

He begins by distinguishing two forms of the activity of the Spirit—the practical and the theoretical; for the practical activity is spiritual, in spite of the objection that we are unconscious of the will at the moment of willing. Without breaking up the unity of spiritual functions, he goes on to say that the practical presupposes the theoretical, in the sense that a blind will—a will without knowledge—is unthinkable. This does not mean that we first know the end as a plan to be followed, and then will it. The will acts case for case and instant for instant, and the knowledge which it needs is perception, not intuition (the knowledge of the artist) nor concept (the knowledge of the philosopher). It follows from this that Croce refuses to distinguish between volition and intention; to do so would imply that we can will abstractly, and an abstract will is a philosophical monstrosity. "It is no use

to imagine a situation that differs from reality, because it is to the real situation that the intention is directed." Nothing can or should force a man to resolve where the elements for coming to a resolution are wanting, though it is indubitable that man wills, knowing some things and ignorant of an infinity of others, which means simply that he is man, not God. For similar reasons Croce holds that volition and action are one and inseparable. As painting lives in colours, and poetry in speech, so the will lives in actions.

His theory of error is very interesting, and is probably more familiar to the philosophic world than the rest of his work. Error, he says, is not ignorance, obscurity, or doubt; it is the affirmation of knowing what we do not know. Affirmation is thought and truth itself, and error the counterfeiting of thought—a mask for the failure to reach a result which the testimony of conscience says has not been reached. It is, in fact, the intervention of a practical act which simulates the theoretical. On this theory the persecution of error is justified, though the form of the persecution must be determined by practical, moral, and utilitarian considerations. We do not stretch a bad author on the rack; we review him instead. These views account, perhaps, for our author's delightful frankness in expressing his contempt for positivists, pragmatists, and, above all, neo-criticism, the Epigoni of Kant who are not worthy of their great father. We like that strength of mind which imparts to Croce's criticism the fervour of moral denunciation.

Next he proceeds to consider what he calls "the interior of the volitional activity," its freedom and necessity. He rejects at once the customary dilemma, and finds the volitional act to be both free and determined. Volition does not arise in the void, but in a definite situation and in relation to an event. As the situation, so the volition, which is therefore conditioned by the situation in which it arises. But this means also that volition is free, for it is not the condition, but the conditioned, and does not remain fixed in the actual situation or make a duplicate of it. If it did, it would be superfluous, and the real does not tolerate superfluity. The volition actually produces something different which did not exist before; it is initiation, and therefore the act of freedom. Otherwise it would not be volition, and reality would not change and grow upon itself. This is a mystery, if you like, but it is the mystery of man himself, "chargé du passé, gros de l'avenir."

Croce next puts forward the thesis that practical good and evil are freedom and unfreedom, that good is positive and bad negative. By his premises this conclusion is imposed on all who do not accept the view that good and bad are undistinguishable, or that good is transcendent in respect of reality, which is always evil, the first being the suicide of philosophy, the second the suicide of the

philosophy of the practical. Croce, moreover, recognizes that the world is precisely that mixture of good and bad which good sense always said it was.

Having considered the practical activity in general, Croce proceeds to examine its two special forms. As he had divided the theoretical into *Æsthetic*, which produces images, and *Logic*, which produces concepts, so he divides the practical into *Economic*, which wills and effects only what corresponds to the conditions and facts in which a man finds himself, the individual end; and *Ethic*, which refers also to something which transcends them, the universal end.

We need not follow him through his criticism of Hedonism and other heteronomous moralities which have been sufficiently criticized already. His treatment of Kant is more interesting. It is so easy, after Dr. Bradley's diverting study, to make fun of Kant's ethics that it is really necessary to remind oneself of their importance. But Croce goes further than this, and claims that after Kant no serious man can be anything but a Kantian in ethics, even though Kant fell into the snare of theological utilitarianism in the end. Yet his idea of duty and his categorical imperative are true declarations of war against all philosophy which asserts that morality has any end except itself. He will have none of the post-Kantians, however, particularly those who hold that there are two series of facts, one conditioned, and the other obeying causality through freedom, which is a mere juxtaposition of freedom and necessity, and no solution of the problem at all.

Enough has been said, we hope, to indicate in some degree the nature of Croce's thought. How original it is, how fertile his treatment of even the most threadbare topic, can only be appreciated by a thorough study. The way is not easy, nor the burden light. Like all speculation of a high order, his system cannot be summed up in a formula which may be weakly learnt and made to do duty for a proper comprehension. But we may express the opinion that any one who loves philosophy should read this book, and that no one who begins it will turn back.

A word on the translation. It is always readable and usually clear, and we are very sensible of the debt we owe to Mr. Ainslie. But it is full of little blemishes which might easily have been avoided. Surely there is enough philosophic jargon ready to hand without inventing variants for the common terms: "*cognoscitive*" for *cognitive*, "*irreal*" for *unreal*, "*physic*" for the *physical*, and "*equivoke*" for we know not what. Why speak of "*velleity*" or "*opportuneity*," or use "*malaise*," which we always thought was a polite word for a bilious attack, as an alternative to "*pain*" or "*discomfort*"? "It is an affair of glimmers" is odd English; and to say that "*morality lives in concrete*" is to conjure up the image of a fly in amber. These are small things, but perfection is not a small thing.

Henry James: a Critical Study. By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Secker, 7s. 6d. net.)

THERE is an unfortunate stridency about Mr. Hueffer's not undiscerning monograph. Aware, seemingly, that he is treading ground on which angels would not lightly venture, he has, perhaps, argued that the rusher-in must see to it that his want of embarrassment be energetically displayed. Thus we hear how "I was talking the other day with an active and intelligent Englishman—one of His Majesty's ministers," and gather that His Majesty's minister—unconscious, doubtless, of the opportunity of the occasion—made a disappointingly unparadoxical remark. We are told that "any penny-a-liner might call your attention to the temperament of Mr. W. H. Hudson, which is the most beautiful thing that God has made." There seems, indeed, no topic that Mr. Hueffer will not drag in by the ears for the exhibition of his own composure. He delights in negligences of style and in the calculated jarrings of words one against another. It jars, too, to hear Mr. James interminably referred to as "our subject," nor need the suggestion have been given that the critic will not draw on private conversations with his principal.

The chief propositions Mr. Hueffer has to lay down are acceptable enough when we arrive at them. He recognizes, perhaps a little overpresses, Mr. James's peculiar virtue—the perfect impartiality of his presentment of things. This achievement earns for Mr. James in his eyes the title of the greatest writer—that is, to him, the greatest man now living. We gather, indeed, that Tourguénieff is the only novelist he finds really comparable to his hero, and his disparaging remarks about other, and we should have thought greater, Russians suggest limitations in his critical perception. To say of Tolstoy and Dostoevsky that "they choose their scenes without much consideration of whether they have any effect in carrying the story forward or are of any other use than that of expressing passionate convictions of the author" is to descend to a journalistic level. For what is remarkable about both these artists is that their passionate convictions were combined with an impartiality of perception not inferior even to Mr. James's, while yet they leave us, as Mr. James does not, with a sense of immediate intimacy with living men and women. Mr. James gives us exquisitely appropriate situations and developments, but seldom a friend or a fellow-mortal. Tolstoy's *Natascha*, and Dostoevsky's *Aliosha* we know from the core outwards, so that their situations rather represent them to us than seem an essential part of them.

In an ingenious passage not devoid of truth Mr. Hueffer declares that no one but Mr. James has produced an adequate picture of life as it is lived by those who have escaped from the pressure of animal necessities and can give unhampered expression to purely human impulses. He suggests that the moral of

the picture (the final moral to be drawn from Mr. James's work) is that this coveted emancipation still leaves the emancipated vulgar and soulless, and that Mr. James has therefore, in effect, condemned our civilization. No one, we agree, has more subtly portrayed the manners of the released upper stratum. Yet though he enters untiringly into the complexities of its reactions, we have sometimes—like the Cabinet Minister above referred to—doubted if these complexities had not concealed one aspect of life from him even while they revealed another. Religion has its place, whether we spell it with or without a "capital letter." Mr. James, drinking from his deep and golden bowl, seems hardly to be aware of it, except as a sphere of life of which good taste forbids mention. His equipment as an artist is, we think, in this respect really defective, even with the admission that his concern is with the portrayal of the upper classes alone. So, while we fully endorse Mr. Hueffer's application to him of Musset's line—

Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois dans mon verre

—we can only demur when he adds that "Mr. James's glass was bounded upon the one hand by his own temperament, on the other by the human heart." For the human heart is, we believe, primarily religious, and to represent men without their spiritual gropings and aspirations is to leave their hearts out of the picture.

To conclude, we shall give ourselves the pleasure of repeating the excellent summary of appreciation in which Mr. Hueffer predicts immortality for the author of '*Daisy Miller*' and '*The Golden Bowl*' by reason of

"the immensity of the scrupulous labours, the fineness of the mind, the nobility of the character, the highness of the life, the greatness of the quest, the felicity of the genius, and the truth that is at once beauty and more than beauty."

FICTION.

Chance. By Joseph Conrad. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THE craftsmanship of Mr. Conrad's new novel is somewhat marred by the curious device he has employed in the telling of it. One person tells the story in the first person to another, who occasionally interjects a remark, also in the first person. When it is added that the narrator is supposed to have gathered his details from various sources, it will be understood that the thread is at times a little difficult to follow.

The book is divided into two parts, but it is not until we reach the second half that Mr. Conrad puts to sea. At once the tale improves. In depicting sailors and the sea he has few rivals; on land he seems rather less at home, though for all its sombreness the story never loses hold on one's interest.

The tragic experiences of the heroine and their effect on her character are described with a wealth of remorseless detail. In particular, the scene in which she is

told by a disappointed and bitter woman, with brutal directness, that her father, the great financier, has failed, ruining thousands, and that she is the daughter of a cheat and a swindler, is extraordinarily vivid. Her subsequent adventures—at the house of a cousin, a vulgar little man who manufactures cardboard boxes and has an unpleasant wife and family; as companion to an old lady; and as a governess in a German family—are touched upon lightly, but enough to prevent any surprise on the part of the reader when she sets out to end her life. Mr. Conrad succeeds to a remarkable degree in suggesting this girl's outlook upon the world.

Less space has been devoted to the character of the sailor lover, but he is none the less subtly analyzed. He makes his appearance on the eve of the release of the girl's father from prison. She is wondering desperately how they are going to live. After all, what refuge could be better than the sea? A tragedy is foreshadowed, and when it comes Mr. Conrad sails perilously close to the melodramatic. But a still greater one is to follow. The story might well have ended here, but the author has gone on and rounded it off with rather a surprising anticlimax. He may, perhaps, gain by this in verisimilitude, but it is at the expense of art.

Hurried writing is evident here and there, but, when all is said, 'Chance' remains a powerful and fascinating study in psychology.

The Possessed. By Fyodor Dostoevsky. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. (Heinemann, 3s. 6d. net.)

'THE POSSESSED' first appeared in 1871, that is, midway between 'The Idiot' and 'The Brothers Karamazov.' By the time it was written, Dostoevsky had definitely abandoned the advanced social views which had brought him literally face to face with the gallows and sent him to Siberia. His conservatism led him to produce a novel that was, in effect, a criticism of Nihilism; and his feud with Tourguénieff added warmth to his indictment. In 1862 Dostoevsky had written a warm letter of congratulation to Tourguénieff upon the publication of 'Fathers and Children,' but now he dropped the pretence of admiration; he not only made Tourguénieff's novel the subject of much acrid comment, but even introduced Tourguénieff himself—under the name of Karmazinov—into the story, in a particularly unfriendly light. What Tourguénieff thought of it all is perhaps best illustrated in an epigram in eight lines of verse, of untranslatable bitterness, which was published posthumously in a Russian journal.

The novel before us is on the usual generous scale of Dostoevsky's works. There are 637 pages of anything but diluted matter. The ramifications of the story unite themselves in a Nihilist conspiracy, which results in the deaths of most of the plotters. But perhaps the greatest interest of 'The Possessed,' as of

'The Brothers Karamazov,' lies not in the actual events so much as in the extraordinary handling of psychological abnormality. With Dostoevsky this was, of course, largely autobiographical, but it is the autobiography of one who independently came to the conclusions of Blake and Nietzsche in matters of religion—sometimes almost echoing their very words. Indeed, the miracle of the Gadarene swine, placed at the beginning of the book, and repeated later, is used as the text of the philosophical doctrine proclaimed. One of the principal characters dies with these words on his lips:—

"But a great idea and a great Will will encompass it [Russia] from on high, as with that lunatic possessed of devils....and all those devils will come forth, all the impurity, all the rottenness that was putrefying on the surface....and they will beg of themselves to enter into swine....and I perhaps at the head of them, and we shall cast ourselves down, possessed and raving, from the rocks into the sea....But the sick man will be healed and 'will sit at the feet of Jesus.'"

This faith in salvation through suffering comes close to Blake's belief that the path to good lies through knowledge of evil.

Dostoevsky's method of presentation gives such vivid results that his characters take up, as it were, a permanent abode in his readers' memories. The curious, mystical Kirillov and the dreamy and ineffective Verhovensky are perhaps the two outstanding members of the large company we meet in this novel.

Mrs. Garnett's translation has all the excellence we have learnt to expect during her twenty years' work among the great Russian novelists.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Brett (Rev. Jesse), LIFE'S POWER, 3/6 Longmans
Essays on various aspects of the Christian life by the chaplain of All Saints' Hospital, Eastbourne.

Fortescue (Adrian), THE MASS, a Study of the Roman Liturgy, "The Westminster Library," 6/ net. Longmans
A second and revised edition of a treatise on the origin and development of the Mass.

Pick (Bernhard), THE CABALA, its Influence on Judaism and Christianity, 3/6 net. Open Court Publishing Co.
A discussion of the development and influence of the doctrines of the Cabala.

Pick (Bernhard), JESUS IN THE TALMUD, His Personality, His Disciples, and His Sayings, 3/6 net. Open Court Publishing Co.
A study of Jesus Christ as represented in the Talmud.

POETRY.

Brother Richard's Book-Shelf : No. 5. CHRISTMAS EVE, by Robert Browning. Dent
A paper-covered booklet with an Introduction, giving an analysis of the poem, and foot-notes by Mr. T. E. Harvey.

De la Poer (Gertrude), SHORT POEMS, 1/ net. Fiffeld
Verses on lovers' quarrels, James Doughty, 'The Blue Tits of the Ancient Yew,' and other subjects.

Ellerman (Winifred), REGION OF LUTANY, 1/6 net. Chapman & Hall
A booklet, bound in soft red leather with gilt edges, containing a few verses which show the influence of Francis Thompson.

Galbraith (Helen J. B.), SONGS BY THE WAY, 3/6 net. Edinburgh, John Grant
All the verses in this book are devotional; a large number are hymns for special seasons in the Church year.

Gouldsbury (Cullen), MORE RHODESIAN RHYMES. Bulawayo, Philpott & Collins
These rhymes of Central Africa give expression to the thoughts and feelings of English settlers living "out on the edge o' beyond."

Jeffrey (Janet), THE FAME-SEEKER, and Other Poems, 2/6 net. Erskine Macdonald

A collection of miscellaneous pieces, some of which are patriotic, while others deal with love, aspects of nature, and children.

Masefield (Charles), DISLIKES: some Modern Satires, 1/ net. Fiffeld

A small volume of satiric verses. The author shows his "dislike" for party politics, sweating, war, and the "suggestive" musical comedy and modern novel, while Miss Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "certain reverend persons," and others do not escape his lash.

Rutter-Leatham (Edith), LYRICS AND POEMS, 2/6 net. Erskine Macdonald

Some of these pieces have been reproduced from *The Spectator*, *The Gentlewoman*, and other papers. Among such subjects as 'The Call of the Moorland,' 'The Waltz of Long Ago,' and 'Grannie and Girly,' the "side-car" has found a place.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Backhouse (E.) and Bland (J. O. P.), ANNALS AND MEMORIES OF THE COURT OF PEKING, from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth Century, 16/ net. Heinemann

A history of the Ming and Manchu dynasties, with many illustrations.

Calendar of State Papers, COLONIAL SERIES, AMERICA AND WEST INDIES, Dec. 1, 1702-1703, preserved in the Public Record Office, edited by Cecil Headlam, 15/ Stationery Office

The State Papers are preceded by an historical Preface by Mr. Headlam, and there is a full Index.

Cuthbert (Father), LIFE OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI, 6/ Longmans

A new and cheaper impression of the second edition of this life of St. Francis.

Delbrück (Dr. Hans), NUMBERS IN HISTORY: How the Greeks defeated the Persians, the Romans conquered the World, the Teutons overthrew the Roman Empire, and William the Norman took Possession of England, 1/6 net. University of London Press

Two lectures delivered before London University last October.

Goudie (Gilbert), DAVID LAING, a Memoir of his Life and Literary Work. Edinburgh, T. & A. Constable

Two hundred and fifty copies of this memoir have been printed for private circulation. Lord Guthrie has summarized special aspects of Laing's work and character in an Introduction. There are a few illustrations.

London Topographical Record, VOL. VIII. London Topographical Society

The contents include an illustrated paper on 'Disappearing London,' by Mr. W. L. Spiers; a 'History of Metropolitan Roads,' by Mr. T. Fairman Ordish; 'A Few Words about John Ogilby' and 'Notes on London Views,' by Dr. P. Norman; and the annual report of the Society, with revised lists of publications and members.

Malecka (Katie), SAVED FROM SIBERIA, the True Story of my Treatment at the Hands of the Russian Police, 1/ net. Everett

A description of Miss Malecka's experiences during her imprisonment and trial, with some account of the grievances of Poland.

Man's Miracle, THE STORY OF HELEN KELLER AND HER EUROPEAN SISTERS, from the French of Gérard Harry, 3/6 net. Heinemann

A study of the "re-creation" and mental development of Miss Helen Keller and other blind deaf-mutes.

Martin (Percy F.), MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO, the Story of the French Intervention (1861-7), 21/ net. Constable

A history of the Mexican war of 1861-7, with Appendixes consisting of various Conventions and correspondence. The book is illustrated.

Pollard (A. F.), THE REIGN OF HENRY VII. FROM CONTEMPORARY SOURCES, Vol. II., 10/6 net. Longmans

See p. 109.

Thorley (Wilfrid), PAUL VERLAINE, 1/ net. Constable

A biographical and critical study of Verlaine.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Dracopoli (I. N.), THROUGH JUBALAND TO THE LORIAN SWAMP, an Adventurous Journey of Exploration and Sport in the Unknown African Forests and Deserts of Jubaland to the Unexplored Lorian Swamp, 16/ net.

The author made a special study of the natives and of the geography and natural history of the land he explored, and here records his observations. The book is illustrated with many photographs taken by him.

Letcher (Owen), THE BONDS OF AFRICA, Impressions of Travel and Sport from Capetown to Cairo, 1902-12, 12/6 net.

A record of big-game hunting, with descriptions of peoples and places. There are a great number of illustrations from photographs taken by the author and his native attendants.

Sargent (A. J.), SOUTH AFRICA, Seven Lectures prepared for the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office, paper 8d. net. cloth 1/ net.

Instructive lectures on South Africa, illustrated with photographs. A set of lantern-slides has been prepared to accompany these lectures, and is sold by Messrs. Newton on behalf of the Committee.

Washburn (Ellzabeth), THE COLOUR OF THE EAST, 3/6 net.

Many of these essays are reproduced from various magazines, and they include sketches of the Red Sea, Singapore, and the Himalayas.

SOCIOLOGY.

Harben (Henry D.), THE RURAL PROBLEM, 2/6 net.

This is the Report of a Committee of Inquiry of the Fabian Society on Land Problems and Rural Development, of which Mr. H. D. Harben was chairman. The book contains a suggested programme of rural reform, a number of statistical appendices, and a long Bibliography.

ECONOMICS.

Harper (Angus), THE THEORY OF AMERICAN VALUES, 3/6

Deals with every aspect of American finance.

POLITICS.

De Horsey (Admiral Sir Algernon), NATIONAL DEFENCE V. CHANNEL TUNNEL, 3d. net.

A pamphlet on the danger of connecting Great Britain with the Continent, containing two letters written by the author to *The Morning Post* in 1882 and 1906, and some extracts from the Military Correspondent of *The Times* of January, 1907.

Irish Landowners' Convention, Dublin, TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1912-13.

This Report includes a statement of the Committee's view on the Irish Land Bill, 1913, and tables showing terms to vendors and purchasers under the Acts of 1909 and 1903; and in regard to Third-Term Judicial Rents and Revision of Rents fixed since August, 1896, various suggestions are given.

Reynolds (Stephen) and Woolley (Bob and Tom), SEEMS SO! A Working-Class View of Politics, 1/ net.

A cheap edition. A chapter on 'Some Holdings of the Sea,' being a series of fishery articles reproduced from *The Times*, 1912, has been substituted for one on 'Navy Discontents,' and an Appendix on 'Share Fishermen and the Insurance Act,' has been added. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Dec. 16, 1911, p. 767.

Siegfried (André), DEMOCRACY IN NEW ZEALAND, translated from the French by E. V. Burns, with an Introduction by William Downie Stewart, 6/ net.

A sketch of the history of New Zealand, with a description of the present conditions of its political and social life.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Dodd (A. F.), EARLY ENGLISH SOCIAL HISTORY, 2/ Sec. p. 109.

English Literature for Schools: THE CANTERBURY TALES, by Geoffrey Chaucer, 2 vols.; SELECTIONS FROM THE FAERIE QUEENE; BRITISH BALLADS; GREECE AND ROME IN THE ENGLISH POETS; THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JASON, by William Morris (Abridged); SELECTIONS FROM BORROW; SELECTIONS FROM PARKMAN'S CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC; REYNARD THE FOX, edited by Arthur Barrell, 6d. each.

This series is designed to interest children at an early age in literature. The editor has included only those poets and prose writers who, in

his opinion, will interest children, and selected such passages from their writings as will easily be understood. A modern rendering of 'Reynard the Fox' is given, and Chaucer and Spenser have been partly modernized. Each volume has a short introduction, and is printed in a large, clear type.

Hayes (B. J.) and Collins (A. J. F.), MATRICULATION LATIN COURSE, 4/6

This Grammar is for those who have already some knowledge of accidence, a summary of which is given in tabular form. At the end of the book there are exercises, passages for unseen translation, and Latin-English and English-Latin vocabularies.

Hudson (W. H.), REPRESENTATIVE PASSAGES FROM ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2/6 net.

Macaulay, ESSAY ON THE EARL OF CHATHAM, paper 6d., cloth 8d.; ESSAY ON WILLIAM PITT, paper 4d., cloth 6d.

Raven (Alice), EXTRACTS FROM THE CHRONICLES ILLUSTRATING ENGLISH HISTORY, 6d.

See p. 109.

Wallis (B. C.), A JUNIOR GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD, Macmillan's "Practical Modern Geographies," 2/6

The author's aim has been to give "the main facts with regard to the life of man upon the earth." Each chapter is summarized, and there are exercises and papers based on questions set by well-known examining bodies.

Yonge (Charlotte M.), THE LANCES OF LYNWOOD, a Tale of the Days of Edward III. (Abridged), 5d.

A Reader for children of 11 to 14 years, in large print with illustrations.

PHILOLOGY.

Winstedt (R. O.), MALAY GRAMMAR, 7/6 net.

This grammar has been written "to supply the want of a text book for the second or higher examination in the Malay language, prescribed for officials."

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Samuel (Horace B.), MODERNITES, 7/6 net.

A collection of essays on English and foreign authors.

FICTION.

Bain (F. W.), Indian Stories: Vol. III. A HEIFER OF THE DAWN, translated from the Original Manuscript, 120/ net per set of 10 vols. Warner

A new edition in the "Riccardi Press Booklets," printed on hand-made paper, with grey boards and canvas backs.

Conrad (Joseph), CHANCE, a Tale in Two Parts, 6/

See p. 88.

Cromartie (The Countess of), THE DECOY, a Romance, 6/

A tale of old Carthage. The hero is a slave-trader "as frankly evil in the ancient sense as only a Moloch-worshipping Phœnician of Carthage could be," whose pity is awakened, however, by a baby girl. He rescues her from her fate, and in due time they take the "Oath of the Link of Fire," more binding than the marriage tie. The story has plenty of incident.

De Crespiigny (Mrs. Philip Champlon), MALLORY'S TRYST, 6/

The hero, a successful novelist, receives letters from "Incognita," who is an admirer of his work. During a visit to Dartmoor he makes friends with some ladies, and discovers at length that one of them is his correspondent, who has also become for him his Egeria.

Dell (Ethel M.), THE ROCKS OF VALPRÉ, 6/

A love-story concerning a young girl married to a somewhat stern husband, from whom she unreasonably hides an adventure she had once had on the rocks of Valpré with his friend and secretary.

Dostoevsky (Fyodor), THE POSSESSED, a Novel in Three Parts, from the Russian, 3/6 net.

See p. 83.

Flowerdew, LOVE AND A TITLE.

The story of a mysterious packet of papers confided to a young doctor by a dying woman. They concern a noble family and the lady he loves.

George (Herbert), MILADI OF THE FIST, 6/

An Oxford undergraduate, left in great poverty, takes a situation in mufti on a farm. The owner is the victim of several plots, but by the aid of the muscular and intellectual hero he thwarts his enemies successfully, and the young man wins prosperity, a wife, and the farm.

Gerard (Dorothea), THE WATERS OF LETHE, 6/

This narrative presents the sacrifice made by an elder for a younger brother—Austrians by birth, who come to this country penniless. The way of the one is dogged by self-contempt, the other buoyed up by the joy of self-forgetfulness. The story originally appeared in the weekly edition of *The Times* under the title 'The Fiftless Past.'

Hayward (Rachel), LETTERS FROM LÂ-BAS, 6/

A series of love-letters written by a large-hearted woman to a cold-blooded man.

Inge (Charles), SQUARE PEGS, 6/

Tells how a man from South Africa sets out to conquer London with a threepenny weekly paper and a sympathy for the unemployed. He wins his woman, who suffers in the London of women workers.

Kernahan (Mrs. Coulson), THE BLUE DIAMOND, 6/

A detective story with a love-interest. The heroine's father dies in Canada under the suspicion of having stolen a blue diamond. While declaring his innocence, he wishes no attempt to be made to clear his name. She determines, however, to find out whom he is shielding, and returns to England, where the mystery is solved by a boy detective.

Lady of Grosvenor Place, Society in London, by a Member of It, 6/

A story of fashionable and political life in London.

Le Queux (William), THE FOUR FACES, 6/

Concerns a gang of criminals, composed of men and women moving in the best society in London and in Continental capitals.

Noble (Edward), DUST FROM THE LOOM, a Romance of Two Atacamas, 6/

Another of Mr. Noble's stories of seafaring life, in which the hero is, to begin with, a captain in the Merchant Service. With this for a background, an intricate love-story is provided, a beautiful Spaniard being the heroine.

Ramsey (Olivia), CALLISTA IN REVOLT, 6/

On the death of her father Callista is left in the care of an eccentric great-grandmother, who is herself attended by a seemingly quiet girl, a cousin of Callista's. When the grandmother dies, however, this hitherto prim young person becomes lively and Callista is left alone. The author provides a happy ending.

Randall (F. J.), SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE, 6/

The farcical hero of this tale in a moment of dejection and under great temptation masquerades as an Australian who has come into a fortune. His embarrassment increases as the plot thickens, and it is only after many adventures and games of hide-and-seek that the author extricates him from the tangle.

Reaney (Mrs. G. S.), A DAUGHTER'S INHERITANCE, 6/

The heroine is presented as a spoilt, but ingenuous girl of spirit and good intentions, with an inherited weakness for strong drink, to which she gradually succumbs. Having misplaced her affection, she is betrayed by the man whom she thought to be her husband, and degraded by the habit now formed. The rest of the story describes her struggles to obtain a living without a "character" and to regain her self-control.

Smith (Ellen Ada), THE PRICE OF CONQUEST, 6/

A celebrated violinist descends incognito on a West-Country village for a holiday. He discovers there a girl with musical talent and gives her lessons, afterwards constituting himself her guardian. Ultimately she becomes famous and they marry.

Stern (G. B.), PANTOMIME, 6/

A story of the life and love of a young woman, told with pantomime themes as an analogy, and especially those concerning the principal girl and principal boy.

Tracy (Louis), THE TERMS OF SURRENDER, 6/

A study of a strong man's character under great misfortune.

Wentworth-James (G. de S.), THE CURTAIN, 6/ Everett

The heroine was taken from a Roman Catholic orphanage at the age of 7 by a society lady with many hobbies, one of which was to educate her adopted daughter as a disciple of truth by raising the curtain of convention. The author traces the girl's mental development and shows how she is incapable of love until forgetfulness—caused by an accident—blots out the past.

ANNUALS AND DIRECTORIES.

Catholic Who's Who and Year-Book, 1914, edited by Sir F. C. Burnand. Burns & Oates
Besides 451 pages of biographies, it contains a list of Papal honours and a 'Necrology and Register for 1913.' There are a few illustrations.

Church Directory and Almanack, 1914, 2/6 net. Nisbet

Containing general information on Church matters, a Clergy Directory, and an alphabetical list of benefices. The articles include 'The Attack upon the Welsh Church' and 'The Church and the Army,' and the full text is given of the Act of 1913 creating three bishoprics.

We have also received from the same publishers a 'FULL DESK CALENDAR FOR 1914' (1/ net), containing details for each service, and hymns for special occasions, with space for private notes.

Church Pulpit Year-Book, 2/ net. Nisbet

Offers outlines of sermons on the Sunday Gospels, with a few for children's and men's services and special occasions. A new feature has been introduced by adding to these sermons explanatory and expository notes.

International Whitaker, 2/

Includes nearly 500 pages of statistical and historical information about the countries of the world. Its new form, with cloth cover and rounded edges, has been designed for the use of the traveller.

Newspaper Press Directory, 1914, 2/ Mitchell

Contains full information about the offices and publication of newspapers in the British Isles. There are also articles on 'Things that Matter in Advertising, 1913,' and the 'Trend of the Modern Press.' A map illustrates the publication of newspapers in the towns and villages throughout the British Isles.

Rhodes's Shipping Annual and Directory of Passenger Steamers, 1914, 2/6 net. Philip

The word "Annual" has been added to the title of this handbook, which in future will include articles on important subjects of the year. In the present issue "Landman" writes on 'Armed Merchantmen and Mr. Winston Churchill's New Scheme,' and Dr. Charles Buttner on 'The Ocean Cure.' There is an unsigned article on 'The Merchant Service Officer and his Training.' The list of fleets and directory of passenger steamers have been revised and enlarged.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Bedrock, JANUARY, 2/6 net. Constable

This number includes articles by Prof. Armstrong on 'Sir Oliver Lodge, Intolerant, Infallible'; Mr. Hugh Elliot, 'Vitalism: an Obituary Notice'; and Prof. Punnett, 'More Mendelism and Mimicry.' Mr. Reid Moir's 'Description of the Pre-Paleolithic Flint Implements of Suffolk' is illustrated.

British Library of Political Science, BULLETIN, JANUARY, 1/ per annum.

London School of Economics
The bulletin has lists of recent additions to the library and names of donors, and a bibliography of State Medical Service.

Dublin Review, JANUARY, 5/6 net. Burns & Oates

This number contains articles on 'Richard Holt Hutton,' by Mr. Wilfrid Ward; 'Frédéric Ozanam,' by Mrs. Maxwell Scott; 'Prof. Bury's History of Freedom of Thought,' by Mr. Belloc; a poem 'The Divine Privilege,' by Mrs. Meynell; and 'Notes on Recent Books by their Writers,' among whom are Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, Mr. A. C. Benson, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Chesterton.

Edinburgh Review, JANUARY, 6/ Longmans

The contents include papers on 'The Indian Moslem Outlook,' by H.H. the Aga Khan; 'The Renaissance of Dancing,' by Mr. Felix Clay; 'Current Literature,' by Mr. Walter de la Mare; and 'The Coming Land Tyranny,' by Mr. Harold Cox.

English Historical Review, JANUARY, 5/ Longmans

Contains articles on 'Manegold of Lautenbach,' by Miss M. T. Stead, and 'The Cabinet in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,' by Sir William Anson. The Notes and Documents include 'St. Boniface's Poem to Nithardus,' by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and there are the usual reviews of books and short notices.

Eugenics Review, JANUARY, 1/ net.

Eugenics Education Society
Includes articles on 'Psychology in the Service of Eugenics,' by Dr. W. McDougall, and 'Some Hopes of a Eugenicist,' by Mr. R. A. Fisher.

Gadelica, a Journal of Modern Irish Studies, Vol. I. No. 4, 2/6 net. Dublin, Hodges & Figgis

This number completes the first volume of *Gadelica*. The promoters feel that it has not received adequate support in Ireland, especially from the Gaelic League and the Irish Universities and public libraries, and have raised the subscription price from 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per volume, hoping that their appeal will meet with such response as will enable them to continue the publication.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, TRANSACTIONS, JANUARY, 3/

Edinburgh, Douglas & Foulis
Mr. A. D. Hopkinson continues to write on 'The State Forests of Saxony'; Dr. Borthwick contributes a paper on 'Forestry at Home and Abroad'; and Mr. A. J. Gillanders gives an account of the visit by the Royal English Arboricultural Society to German forests last year. Some of the articles are illustrated.

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, JANUARY, 5/ net. John Murray

Including articles on 'Nutrition and Education in Mental Development,' by Dr. F. W. Mott; 'Some Views on Lord Kelvin's Work,' by Dr. George Green; and 'The Displacement of Spectral Lines by Pressure,' by Mr. H. Spencer Jones.

GENERAL.

Belfort (Roland) and Hoyer (Alfred Johannes), ALL ABOUT COCONUTS, 6/ net.

St. Catherine Press
An account of the coconut industry, showing the possibilities of its development in the near future. The book is illustrated.

Dedications, AN ANTHOLOGY OF THE FORMS USED FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS OF BOOK-MAKING TO THE PRESENT TIME, compiled by Mary Elizabeth Brown, 10/6 net. Putnam

This anthology of dedications is divided into sections, such as 'To the Virgin Mary,' 'To Nobility,' 'To Oneself,' each being arranged chronologically. The compiler has written an Introduction, and there are illustrations, a Bibliography, and Index of Authors.

Hurd (Archibald), OUR NAVY, "The Imperial Library," 1/ net. Warne

A history of the development of British sea-power from the time of Alfred to the régime of Mr. Winston Churchill. Lord Selborne has written a Preface, and there are Appendices of naval terms and building programmes and an Index.

Marie Tempest Birthday Book (The), 1/6 net. Stanley Paul

The extracts in this book are taken from parts of Miss Tempest in various plays. There are illustrations of her in some of these, and an appreciation of her art by Mr. Sidney Dark.

Metropolitan Borough of Southwark, TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS COMMITTEE FROM APRIL 1st, 1912, TO MARCH 31st, 1913. Cornell

Containing the chairman's report, lists of donors, and recent additions to the libraries, with the usual statistical statements.

Salt (Henry S.), THE HUMANITIES OF DIET—Sayings and Rhymings, 1/

Manchester, Vegetarian Society
A collection of essays and verses written, for the most part in a satirical vein, as a protest against the practice of eating meat. The essay which gives its title to the book is reprinted from *The Forthrightly Review*, and the rest from *The Humanitarian* and other propagandist journals.

Seal (Horace Samuel), HELP FOR THE PLEASURE-ETHICS, 1/ net. Watts

Contains notes on the 'Material Support to Happiness,' 'Contrast in Ethics,' and 'Conditions requisite for the Three Kinds of Good Feeling.'

Wales (Hubert), THE PURPOSE, Reflections and Digressions, 5/ net. Long

Essays on Thinking, Being, Ethics, Antagonisms, Sex, Death, and Beauty.

PAMPHLETS.

Objections (The) of the University of London Graduates' Association to the Scheme proposed by the Royal Commission on University Education in London, 1d. net. U.L.G.A.

The substance of this pamphlet was incorporated in a "Statement" published by the Association last November.

SCIENCE.

Baker (E. C. Stuart), INDIAN PIGEONS AND DOVES, 52/ net. Witherby

A description of Indian pigeons and doves, written from the standpoint of the sportsman and field-naturalist, and illustrated with twenty-seven coloured plates from drawings by Mr. H. Grönvold and Mr. G. E. Lodge.

Cornish (Vaughan), WAVES OF SAND AND SNOW, 10/ net. Fisher Unwin

These papers have been reproduced from the *Journals and Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society, the British Association, and the Royal Society of Arts, and contain the author's observations of waves in sand and snow and the eddies which make them. There are illustrations from photographs taken by him, diagrams, and maps.

Ford (Walter Burton) and Ammerman (Charles), SOLID GEOMETRY, edited by Earle Raymond Hedrick, 3/6 Macmillan

Contains the chapters on Solid Geometry from the 'Plane and Solid Geometry' by the same authors. "The book is distinguished by its acceptance of the principle of emphasis of important theorems laid down by the Committee of Fifteen of the National Education Association in their Report." The figures are also a notable feature.

Guthe (Karl Eugen), DEFINITIONS IN PHYSICS. Macmillan

This book is "intended to be used in connection with a first course of college or university physics and the earlier laboratory courses," and is a revision of a pamphlet published a few years ago for the author's own students in the State University of Iowa.

Houston (A. C.), STUDIES IN WATER SUPPLY, "Macmillan's Science Monographs," 5/ net.

A monograph giving the author's experiences and the results of his investigations as Director of Water Examination on the Metropolitan Water Board, illustrated with diagrams.

Mellor (J. W.), INTRODUCTION TO MODERN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, 4/6 Longmans

This volume is to serve as a simple introduction to the author's 'Modern Inorganic Chemistry,' and he has here supplied "some pages dealing with a few of the more important compounds which the inorganic chemist borrows from the organic chemist." The book contains a selection of questions from college examination papers, and an Appendix on 'Some Organic Compounds.'

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India: Vol. XXXIX. Part 2, GEOLOGY OF THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES, by T. H. D. La Touche, 4/; Vol. XL. Part 1, THE OIL FIELDS OF BURMA, by E. H. Pascoe, 6/8 Kegan Paul

These monographs are published by order of the Government of India, and are illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and maps.

Mottram (J. C.), CONTROLLED NATURAL SELECTION AND VALUE MARKING, 3/6 net. Longmans

The author brings forward a new theory, based on Darwin's theory of the origin of species, discusses the facts on which it rests, and exemplifies it. He makes no attempt at proof, because "many and important observations which would best test the theory have either not been made or records of them have not been found," and hopes that his book will stimulate such research.

Peach (B. N.), Horne (J.), and Others, THE GEOLOGY OF CENTRAL ROSS-SHIRE, with Petrological Notes by J. S. Flett, 2/3 Edinburgh, Morrison & Gibb

This memoir is devoted to an explanation of the colour-printed Sheet 82 of the one-inch geological map. "The geological structure and history of the various rocks are fully described, and the memoir also contains chapters on the glacial deposits, scenery, and economic geology of the country."

Robson (E. S. A.), PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN HEAT, being a Laboratory Course for Schools of Science and Colleges, Second Edition, 3/6 Macmillan

The text of this edition has been revised, some additional questions have been included, and the tables amplified.

Soddy (Frederick), THE CHEMISTRY OF THE RADIO-ELEMENTS: Part II. THE RADIO-ELEMENTS AND THE PERIODIC LAW, 2/ net. Longmans

This monograph, included in a series on inorganic and physical chemistry under the editorship of Dr. Alexander Findlay, deals with discoveries made during the last two years in the chemistry of radio-active elements.

FINE ARTS.

Archæological Survey of India: SOUTH INDIAN INSCRIPTIONS, Vol. II. Part IV. OTHER INSCRIPTIONS OF THE TEMPLE, edited and translated by Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya, 2/ Luzac
A Supplement to the second volume, containing an account of some inscriptions in the Rajamahesvara Temple at Tanjavur.

Catalogue of the Valuable Collection of Greek, Civic, and Regal Coins, THE PROPERTY OF CUMBERLAND CLARK, Esq., Illustrated Copy. Sotheby

This collection is to be sold on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next.

Catalogue of a Valuable Collection of English Coins of the Reign of Charles I., THE PROPERTY OF CUMBERLAND CLARK, Esq., 1/6 Sotheby

An illustrated descriptive catalogue of the collection to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on Thursday and Friday next.

Roozes (Max), ART IN FLANDERS, 6/ net.

Heinemann
A history of Flemish art from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century. The author feels that he has given more notice than is usual in a book of this size to the art of miniature and illumination. There are numerous illustrations, including four coloured plates. The book is being published simultaneously in six countries.

DRAMA.

Lee (Joseph), FRA LIPPO LIPPI, PAINTER, OF FLORENCE, a Play in Seven Scenes, 2/6 net. Leng & Co.

For the facts of Fra Lippo Lippi's life the author has mainly followed Vasari. The illustrations from pen-and-ink drawings by Mr. Milne Purvis are a notable feature.

Tagore (Rabindranath), CHITRA, a Play in One Act. India Society
See p. 99.

MISS MARION GRACE KENNEDY.

THE death of Miss Marion Kennedy on Sunday last has withdrawn a familiar and honoured figure from Cambridge society, and has made a great gap in the ranks of the promoters of higher education and a larger life for women all over England. Miss Kennedy was born to an inheritance of strong intellectual capacities and tastes, and was brought up in an atmosphere favourable to high ideals and generous strivings. Her father was the renowned classical scholar Benjamin Hall Kennedy, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and afterwards Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge and Canon of Ely. Miss Kennedy made full use of the opportunities of culture afforded to her to become a good Latin scholar and a well-read woman, while at the same time she was always eager to assist those who felt the need—very conspicuous among women in the sixties and seventies of the last century—of wider knowledge and intellectual scope. In the year 1870 a distinguished band of reformers in Cambridge began their efforts towards University education for women—at first, by the moderate measure of securing good lectures for women in Cambridge; later, by providing a place of residence for women students in the town; and subsequently by obtaining the admission of qualified women—living under conditions which could be sanctioned by the University—to most of the educational advantages enjoyed by undergraduates.

Dr. Kennedy was a zealous supporter of the whole movement. The speech in which, in 1881, he entreated the Senate not to close the doors of the Tripos Examinations to women has become classical in the annals of women's education. Had his advice been rejected, all the efforts of Prof. and Mrs. Sidgwick, Miss Clough, and other pioneers would probably have proved nugatory.

The Misses Kennedy laboured hard in the cause: Miss Julia Kennedy principally in regard to Girton College, which from the first was modelled on more strictly collegiate lines; Miss Marion Kennedy as honorary Secretary of Newnham College, which was formed in 1880 by the amalgamation of the Lectures organization with that of the Hall of Residence. To the end of her life Miss Marion Kennedy worked on the Council and on the various committees which regulated college life and discipline. But to staff and students of Newnham College she was far more than a manager behind the scenes. One generation after another enjoyed the kindly hospitality and ever-ready sympathy which were never slackened by her arduous labours or manifold interests. Her wisdom, courtesy, and high standard of knowledge and conduct were at once a moderating and a stimulating force. She was interested in social as well as in intellectual schemes of amelioration, advocated woman suffrage on constitutional and orderly lines, and was anxious to see more women of capacity and character take local government work.

If Miss Kennedy did not live to behold all her ideals realized—a privilege seldom granted to any human being—she had at least the satisfaction of seeing the College for which she had laboured so ardently prospering in numbers and in good work, and of realizing that her own part in it was appreciated by many. Her name is perpetuated in one of the buildings of Newnham College, in a studentship for post-collegiate work, and in her portrait by Mr. Shannon, which hangs in the College Hall.

MR. W. E. A. AXON.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD ARMYTAGE AXON, who passed away with the closing year at Manchester, his native city, aged 68, after a painful illness borne with great fortitude, had been a reader and a writer from boyhood, and when fifteen years of age became an assistant in the Manchester Public Library. There he remained until 1874, having meanwhile made himself thoroughly acquainted with all details of library work, including the art of cataloguing. His love for libraries and bibliography never left him. A short experience as secretary of a company was followed by his appointment as a member of the literary staff of *The Manchester Guardian*—an appointment which terminated in 1905, after a period of thirty-one years. His extraordinarily wide acquaintance with all kinds of literature, from the classics of many tongues to all manner of out-of-the-way books, combined with a remarkable memory and an aptitude for laying his hand on the right thing at a moment's notice, made him a kind of walking reference library, of which full advantage was taken by his colleagues. He once said that the man of letters should, above everything, recognize the duties of a citizen, and, instead of secluding himself in a pleasant study, bring forth the fruits of his researches as a contribution to the daily life of the commonwealth. He faithfully followed out this principle in his own life. No one ever asked in vain for aid out of the resources of his learning, and he devoted himself to many "causes" for the benefit of his fellow-men. Thus he laboured for peace, temperance, food reform, vegetarianism, and humanitarianism in its widest sense. Yet no one who knew him regarded him as a faddist; all loved him for his gentleness and tolerance, and for his good humour. He was essentially a "clubbable"

man, and belonged at different times to a great number of societies. He had been Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Literary Society, Treasurer of the Manchester Statistical Society, President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, member of the Royal Society of Literature, an original member and a Vice-President of the Library Association, member of the English Dialect Society and of the Gypsy Lore Society, and President of the Vegetarian Society and of the Manchester Temperance Union. For these and many other societies he wrote papers. He found time also for membership of the Salford School Board, the Salford Corporation Museums and Libraries Committee, and the Moss Side Urban District Council. He was Chairman of the Moss Side Public Library, and a main instrument in its foundation.

His contributions to the press were extremely varied and numerous; some of these he published in volume form, as 'Lancashire Gleanings,' 'Cheshire Gleanings,' 'Echoes of Old Lancashire,' 'Bygone Sussex,' and 'Stray Chapters in Literature.' From 1874 to 1877 he edited a series of 'Local Notes and Queries' in *The Manchester Guardian*. He edited 'The Field Naturalist' (1883), also editions of Caxton's 'Game of the Chess,' 'Nixon's Prophecies,' and 'Mother Shipton'; he wrote a 'Memoir of Harrison Ainsworth,' a 'Life of W. Lloyd Garrison,' 'Cobden as a Citizen,' 'Shelley's Vegetarianism' (for the Shelley Society), and a useful volume entitled 'Annals of Manchester.' A volume of his occasional verse he called 'The Ancoats Skylark.' He wrote for 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' *The Library*, and the *New York Nation*, and his name occupies a considerable space in the Indexes to *Notes and Queries*. Just before his last illness he had completed the cataloguing of the Greenwood Library for Librarians (about 12,000 volumes) in the Manchester Reference Library.

Mr. Axon paid two visits to the United States, where he read papers to conferences at Chicago and St. Louis. From the Wilberforce University he received the honorary degree of LL.D., in recognition of his sympathetic writings on behalf of the negro race.

Three months before his death he had the gratification of accepting the honorary degree of M.A. from Manchester University.

Mr. Axon was twice married, and left two daughters and a son, Mr. Ernest Axon, of the Manchester Reference Library. S.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES
IN ROME.

195, Viale Regina, Rome.

I AM collecting information about the English Church in Rome from its earliest date, and I should be much obliged if any one possessing old diaries or papers containing references to the English services held in Rome would send me extracts or copies of such references, particularly from 1816 to 1823, with the names of the officiating clergymen, and the addresses of the houses where the services were held before the room outside the Porta del Popolo was rented for divine service.

MURIEL TALBOT WILSON.

Literary Gossip.

DINING with the Authors' Club on Monday last, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Dean of the Arches, was able to impart to them some exceedingly curious and interesting information concerning the records of the Court of Arches. Since 1865, after several transfers from place to place, these have been at Lambeth Palace, and there, since his appointment as Dean of the Arches (1903), Sir Lewis has spent much of his time, exploring and sorting out what was an absolute chaos—sunk besides in dirt from which the documents had almost to be dug out with a spade.

The most valuable division of the records is perhaps that of the series of "processes"—some 2,200 in number, ranging from 1660 to 1856. The former date sets aside the common report that the early Arches records perished in the Great Fire, and renders more probable Sir Lewis's conjecture that they were destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers. They are described as falling into three groups: (1) Testamentary and Matrimonial Matters; (2) Cases concerned with Morals, and the Ecclesiastical Duties of Clergy and Laity; and (3) Control of Church Fabrics, Officers, and Endowments.

Sir Lewis Dibdin said, no doubt with truth, that it is difficult to exaggerate the historical value of these neglected records as pictures of English life and manners, relating as they do to every class of the population, and covering so lengthily a period. The Rev. Claude Jenkins, Librarian of Lambeth, is undertaking the reading of the texts of the documents.

In Sir Lewis's interesting address, however, it seems to have been forgotten that only twelve months ago the condition of these documents was the subject of inquiry by the Royal Commission on Public Records, and notices of the evidence then given appeared in the press. The forthcoming Report of the Commission will presumably explain the neglect of these valuable records down to the date of their investigation by its members.

THE BISHOP OF LILLE—so we learn from *The Times*—has threatened with *suspension a sacris* the Abbé Lemire, Republican Deputy for Hazebrouck, unless he agrees to abandon political life, and to sever his connexion with his political organ the *Cri des Flandres*. Four days are allowed him for a decision. This action of the Bishop's is taken in conformity with an edict of the Vatican forbidding clerical candidatures. The Abbé is the last priest now a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. Despite his outspoken republicanism, neither his efficiency as a parish priest nor his religious orthodoxy and loyalty have ever been called in question. He is an active thinker on social problems, and has written a book on Cardinal Manning.

Meanwhile, amid a great demonstration of sympathy, it was announced on the

13th inst. that the Abbé Lemire had been elected third Vice-President of the Chamber with 275 votes. He will be the first priest to preside over a legislative assembly for more than a hundred years. In answer to questions upon the point, he declared his resolution of presiding in his *soutane*.

WE welcome the first of the Occasional Publications of the Classical Association, a well-written paper on 'Ovid in the Metamorphoses,' by Prof. D. A. Slater. He shows, with well-selected renderings of various passages, the merits of Ovid's great work and its widespread influence over the world of letters. Shakespeare's direct debt is illustrated, for instance, by the episode of Pyramus and Thisbe, a tale which is not found outside the 'Metamorphoses.'

A COURSE of five public lectures on Portuguese Literature will be delivered at University College by Mr. V. De B. Cunha, beginning on Wednesday next at 2 P.M. The chair will be taken at the first lecture by Sir John Jardine, M.P.

H. J. P. writes from Lydgate, Boars Hill, Oxford:—

"Do you think the shades of Swinburne and the more recent translators will condone my offering—with much diffidence—the following tentative alternatives to the lines criticized by your reviewer on pp. 53-4 of last Saturday's *Athenæum*?—

Elle babille ainsi qu'un moineau franc.
She chatters in the gossip sparrow's ways,

or:—

With chit and chat she like a sparrow plays.

Plus becquetoit d'oyseaulx que dez à coudre.

More pecked (of birds) than Betty's fingerstall,

or:—

By pecking birds, like thimble, pecked all.

Orpheus, le doux menestrier,
Jouant de flûtes et musettes.

Orpheus, whose sweet skill
On pipe and flute charmed care away.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY is credited with the intention of founding a Moslem University at Medina, and the matter has got so far as the fixing of the date for laying the foundation-stone. Another University is proposed for El Tayef, near Mecca.

MESSRS. DENT are about to issue a new "series," to which they have given the name of "The Wayfarers' Library," and a dozen volumes of which are now ready. The headings under which the books are classified are 'Romance and Adventure,' 'Social and Domestic Fiction,' 'Historical Fiction,' 'Humour,' 'Belles-Lettres and Essays,' and 'The Open Air.' Some special attention is being devoted to the section of 'Humour,' in which the books will have illustrations in the text, as well as a frontispiece in colours, and the collection will represent the whole range of comic writers, from the earliest known to the present time. The 'Open Air' section will include works on nature as well as books of travel and discovery.

DR. KERSCHENSTEINER's book on 'The Schools and the Nation' has been translated by Mr. C. K. Ogden, and is to be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan,

with a Preface by Lord Haldane. The author's instructive and delightful study of the Drawing of Schoolchildren is, perhaps, the work of his with which English teachers are best acquainted.

MESSRS. GEORGE ALLEN will publish next week 'The Hamptonshire Experiment on Education,' by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. The book, which deals with certain vital questions of rural education, is primarily a record of ten years practical teaching in craftsmanship in an English country district.

DR. ARTHUR S. WAY is about to issue, through Messrs. Macmillan, a second part of his translation of the works of Sophocles into English verse.

The same firm are also about to publish the fifth volume of the 'Cyclopedia of Education,' which is being edited by Prof. Paul Monroe of Columbia University.

MR. J. BOYD KINNEAR, the author of 'Principles of Civil Government,' has written a short work entitled 'Principles of Property.' He also deals with the problems of the land question. Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish the brochure on the 22nd inst.

Under the title 'Egypt in Transition,' Mr. Sidney Low will publish with the same firm the 29th inst. the record of impressions received during a journey of some months in Egypt and the Sudan in 1908, during the period between the re-occupation of the Sudan after Lord Kitchener's march to Khartum in 1898, and his return to Cairo as British Agent and Consul-General in July, 1911. The papers are republished with certain modifications and corrections.

THE second volume of Carducci's letters has just been published by Zanichelli (Bologna), edited by Alberto Dallolio. It contains letters addressed to his own family and to his favourite pupil, Severino Ferrari.

ON Tuesday, the 6th inst., occurred the death of Miss Henrietta Keddie ("Sarah Tytler") at the age of 87. By the former name she was long well known at Oxford, and under the latter, as a novelist, she reached a large circle of readers. It is curious to think that her first works—which proved unsuccessful—go back to the times when Charlotte Brontë had lately become famous.

Miss Keddie belonged to the fairly numerous group of Victorian women writers who, like Mrs. Emma Marshall, Mrs. Oliphant, and Charlotte Yonge, used their pens to retrieve the fortunes or to procure the support of their families. One of her most interesting books is her last—her autobiography entitled 'Three Generations'—which relates the history of a Fife family from the days of the Napoleonic wars. Of her novels and her biographical works none, it is probable, will survive, yet they undoubtedly bore a good part in that general helping of life along which seems the main function of wholesome, but undistinguished fiction.

SCIENCE

Problems of Genetics. By William Bateson. (Milford, 17s. net.)

WITH this volume, which appears as one of the publications of the Silliman Foundation of Yale University, Prof. Bateson has fulfilled his promise to discuss the bearing of Mendelian methods of analysis upon some of the wider problems of biology. The lectures were delivered in America as long ago as 1907. Various causes have delayed their appearance, but especially the author's feeling that our knowledge of the subject is at present too limited to be usefully put forward as an explanation of the method of evolution. Nevertheless, what is known already of the results of Mendelian analysis has produced in him a profound distrust of the efficacy of previous hypotheses, and his book is, in fact, an essay in destructive criticism, though, as he admits, the development of negations is always an ungrateful task.

Much of the difficulty turns upon the interpretation of variability: Is it inherent and spontaneous in all organisms, so that specific distinctions are arbitrary? or can it be sorted out and ascribed to definite causes? Prof. Bateson would point to a large mass of evidence which shows that variability may be a result of hybridization, or a polymorphism due to various combinations of Mendelian factors, to the transient effects of changes in the environment, as well as to geographical isolation. It is due, not to one phenomenon, but to many, and the idea that specific difference is a mere question of degree, or that the fixity of these differences is directly dependent on their value as aids in the struggle for existence, the author holds to be ill-founded. He looks upon variation, or its converse stability, as largely an index of the internal constitution of organisms, and not the consequence of relationship to their environment. From the point of view of Mendelian analysis this is evidently true; the question is whether it is universally applicable. Species do undoubtedly change, and their fossil remains demonstrate that in the course of time a species is just as much subject to metamorphosis as the individual.

Prof. Bateson arranges variations in two classes: meristic variations, by which are meant variations in the processes of division of the organism; and substantive variations, which consist of changes in the nature of the substances composing it. The former are mechanical, relating to the manner in which material is divided and distributed; the latter are chemical, and relate to the constitution of the materials themselves. Mendelian analysis throws some light on variation in the constitution of material, but the mechanical side is still in darkness. The one form of variation may also be independent of the other. The pinnatifid variation of the normal palmatifid leaf of the Chinese

primula is an example: it is known that this variation is determined by a single segregable factor, and hence is one of substance.

The author devotes a chapter to the discussion of the Mutation Theory, as a means of evolution, put forward by Prof. de Vries. He considers that the evidence afforded by *Oenothera*—the species whose variations form the groundwork of the theory—is still ambiguous, and he does not agree that it is insusceptible to factorial analysis properly applied. He admits the evidence for variation or the mutation of some one character, but claims that it is a result of a recombination of factors. The simultaneous variation in several characters, to which Prof. de Vries especially attributes the origin of new specific types, he does not consider satisfactorily established. Prof. Bateson subjoins a list of publications bearing upon the Mutation Theory, but he does not include the latest work of Prof. de Vries, 'Gruppenweise Artbildung,' published in Berlin during 1913. In this book Prof. de Vries brings forward further evidence in favour of his interpretation of the facts, and this demands every consideration. His recent experimental results seem adequately explained by his theory. He shows that new races which breed true are a frequent result of crossing, and that many of their characters have been modified. He reiterates his conviction that different types of hereditary behaviour exist, not all of which are susceptible of Mendelian analysis. It may fairly be said that the evidence is still insufficient to decide the question. The work of Prof. de Vries on *Oenothera* requires independent confirmation in further species. On the other hand, as the volume before us shows, in spite of difficulties Mendelian analysis makes steady progress, and it is quite conceivable, since it has explained so much, that it may ultimately form a satisfactory basis for an all-embracing theory of genetics.

The theory of adaptation and the possible inheritance of acquired characters are discussed with an admirable wealth of detail, and a critical examination is made of the chief examples which have been put forward as tending to establish them. Prof. Bateson, while admitting the difficulty of explaining satisfactorily the origin of adaptational features, does not consider that, so far, the evidence put forward justifies anything but an agnostic attitude. What is required, he says, is confirmatory evidence of the facts reported, published by at least two independent observers investigating similar material. At present this is not forthcoming; so that, as far as our present knowledge goes, it is the nature—the hereditary character of the individual—rather than the nurture, which requires our first care.

In the Table of Contents an unexplained slip seems to have occurred, for an appendix to chap. x. is there promised which does not appear to be present in our copy.

In conclusion, we would say that all students of the problems of heredity—and they are many at the present day—will owe Prof. Bateson a debt of gratitude for this volume, written in so scientific a spirit and with such commendable self-restraint. Though the subject is approached from the point of view of Mendel's original discovery (the segregation of unit-characters), the difficulties in the way of a universal application of factorial analysis are by no means minimized, and the facts for and against this possible solution of the method of evolution are critically examined. No certain conclusions can at present be drawn (sometimes, indeed, as if overcome by the difficulties of his subject, the author writes almost in a strain of pessimism), yet we are sure that his work marks a real advance towards our comprehension of the problems of life.

A New Era in Chemistry: some of the More Important Developments in General Chemistry during the Last Quarter of a Century. By Harry C. Jones. (Constable & Co., 8s. 6d. net.)

NO ONE is likely to deny that the last quarter of a century has been a period of great moment for the future of chemistry; and Prof. Jones, whose own work on the theory of solution has done much to illustrate it, is well fitted to give an account of it. Beginning with the Periodic Law of Mendeléeff, which, as he truly says, converted chemistry from mere empiricism to system, he shows with great lucidity how Kekulé's discovery of the six carbon atoms in aromatic compounds led to Van't Hoff's invention of stereochemistry, and this in turn to Prof. Arrhenius's ionic theory of electrolysis. Ostwald, however, is to his mind the real founder of modern chemistry, and he quotes with much approval his hero's dicta that the highest aim of scientific research is the discovery of a law, and that what we have to study is not—as was formerly supposed—matter and energy, but energy and its changes. Thus he leads his readers to the new theory of electrolysis founded on Le Blanc's researches into decomposition values, and pronounces in favour of Sir Joseph Thomson's speculation that matter is nothing more than isolated electric charges moving with high velocity through a perfectly elastic medium.

These are great matters, and it would be idle to expect in a book of some 300 pages addressed more or less to the general reader, any reasoned demonstration of the truth of the propositions there laid down. It is enough to say that Prof. Jones does his work with fairness, giving to every one, so far as we have been able to discover, his due, and supplying the student with a very clear and concise summary of the researches of which he treats. As may be expected, he is a little inclined to throw doubt on Sir William Ramsay's "transmutation" experiments, and declares that the production of helium by the radium emanation

is not transmutation at all. In like manner he dismisses the recently published experiments of Prof. Norman Collie and Mr. Patterson—which he describes as the sending of *X rays* (our italics) through hydrogen gas—with the remark that we are too near to these announcements to judge of their significance. On the other hand, he hazards the guess that all the chemical elements are “more or less radioactive” and “more or less unstable”—a generalization which has been put forward in *The Athenæum* and elsewhere during the last ten years, and, after being scouted by most teachers of chemistry and physics, is now slowly rising into favour.

What Prof. Jones and those who, with him, adhere to the immaterialist or “everything is energy” theory are, perhaps, compelled to ignore is that, at present, it rests on a base more shifting than sand. All matter, they say, is made up of electrons or indivisible units of electricity; but are all these electrons of one kind? Sir Joseph Thomson seems now ready to acknowledge that there are such things as positive electrons, as well as the negative ones or corpuscles of which he considers all matter to be composed. But by admitting this we find ourselves in face, not of monism, but of a dualism of the sharpest kind. The “single-fluid” theory, that positive electricity is an excess and negative a defect of something or other, must be flung overboard, as, indeed, it has been by most writers on the subject. The negative electrons may be only a sort of conglomerated energy, owing their mass and inertia to velocity and all the rest of it, but of what are their positive fellows composed? Until this question is answered, it seems to us that there is still an unknown constituent in matter of which people like Prof. Jones can give no account, and that the difficulty is therefore only pushed a little, if any, further back.

Apart from this, Prof. Jones's clear and luminous pages open out a prospect before the intending student of chemistry which may daunt the stoutest heart. The subject has of late years encroached more and more upon other branches of knowledge. He remarks with truth that no one can now study chemistry without a good knowledge of elementary mathematics and some acquaintance with “at least differential and integral calculus,” while electricity and general physics will evidently claim a very important share in the future chemist's preparation. Yet we may be sure that there are thousands of students all over the world who are both willing and anxious to undertake these studies, and that some of them, before their scientific careers are finished, will turn them to as good use as even the great men whose accomplishments Prof. Jones here records. This is, indeed, the best justification of his proposition that the last twenty-five years have been of primary importance to the science, and full of hope for its future. We have noticed some awkward words, but, on the whole, the book is as well as it is clearly written.

SOCIETIES.

Asiatic.—Jan. 13.—Sir H. Mortimer Durand, Director, in the chair.—Sir Charles J. Lyall read a paper entitled ‘Old Arabian Poetry and the Hebrew Literature of the Old Testament.’ The lecturer pointed out that the earliest remains of the ancient Arabic poetry which have come down to us, although they go no further back than the end of the fifth or the beginning of the sixth century A.D., come before us in a form which postulates a long antecedent history. The poetic conventions are already fixed, the metres and rules of rhyme are settled, and a common poetic form of language, used by all poets irrespective of the differences of tribal dialect which must have existed, has come into being. It must therefore be assumed that the surviving fragments are only the remnants of a large body of compositions which in all probability stretched over a long period of time.

Dr. G. A. Smith, in his Schweich Lectures on the ‘Early Poetry of Israel,’ delivered in December, 1910, dealt with the remains of that poetry which he thought might reasonably be ascribed to the period before the eighth century B.C., the age of the great prophets; and he found on examining them that they were capable of illustration at every step from the ancient Arabian poetry.

Taking the subject from the other side, that of Arabia, the lecturer asked what conclusions would naturally be drawn from this remarkable resemblance of the two literatures. He pointed to the persistence, in the Arabian Peninsula and the Syrian desert, of conditions of life and society which from century to century exhibited extremely little change. A comparison of the conditions as set forth in the old Arabian poems with those in the present day as described by travellers shows that in the thirteen centuries which have elapsed since Mohammed's time there has been no substantial change in the conditions of life in Arabia. To look further back, the stories in the Old Testament of the patriarchal age, and of the tribal life of Israel as described in the records down to the establishment of the kingdom, coincide in an extraordinary manner with the state of society to be gathered from the ancient Arabian poetry. This being so, it is not a violent conjecture that when the ancient Hebrew poems were composed, there was also in existence a similar form of poetry among the Arab races akin to Israel—the sons of Midian, Ishmael, and Edom. In illustration of this proposition, the Song of Deborah and the lament of David over the death of Saul and Jonathan were examined, and the similarities to Arab poetry pointed out.

Passing from this poetry of natural emotion, the lecturer went on to consider the Hebrew poetry of artistic elaboration as displayed in the Book of Job, chaps. xxxviii., xxxix., and dwelt on the remarkable resemblance between the descriptions of the fauna of the desert contained in these chapters and the pictures of animal life in the odes of the classical Arabian poets. Examples of this had already been given in detail in a paper by the lecturer in November, 1911; and it was argued that this resemblance—which could not be due to borrowing—must be ascribed to the existence of a contemporaneous style of pictorial poetry in Arabia (the scene in which the drama of Job is placed by its author), which was the forerunner of the Arabian poetry of classical times.

The lecturer concluded that the origins of the Arabic poetic traditions must be carried back to ages corresponding with the productions of early Israel, and those of the elaborate style to the period of Job, 500–400 B.C.

A discussion followed in which Dr. Gaster, Dr. Hirschfeld, and Col. Plunkett took part.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Jan. 9.—Mr. Harrison contributed some remarks on the origin of English surnames and place-names beginning with *r*. Of these Riddlehugh presents some difficulty in the first syllable, while Rideall is an Irish translation of Riddle, as if it were a *riddle*. The Irish word itself is borrowed from English. Another name of interest is Rivington, which is a name with many variants, which are traceable a long way back. Robert is of post-Norman introduction, though both elements are in Old English.

ALCHEMICAL.—Jan. 9.—Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, Acting President, in the chair.—An interesting lecture on ‘Kabalistic Alchemy’ was delivered by Mr. Arthur Edward Waite, a study of the Hebrew work entitled ‘Aesh Met-zareth,’ or ‘Book of Refining Fire,’ which survives only in the Latin Lexicon of Kabalism by Baron von Rosenroth. The lecturer made what was considered a very successful attempt to fix the approximate date of the book, and to study its attributions of metals to planets and of planets to Sephiroth. The latter, it may be

mentioned, are the ten emanations whereby the worlds are evolved from the Divine Being in the esoteric philosophy of Israel. They are also termed ‘Numerations,’ and Mr. Waite's lecture dealt with them in the light of the mystical philosophy of the ‘Zohar.’ He considered the ‘Book of Refining Fire’ as a document of physical alchemy, concerned with metallic transmutation, but he suggested that its connexion with the Sephiroth served to raise it into another and higher region of thought. The lecture was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—‘Colour and Relative Tone,’ Mr. W. L. Wyllie.
— London School of Economics, 6.—‘Le Rôle de la France dans les grands Mouvements Européens du dix-neuvième siècle,’ Prof. P. J. Mantoux.
— Society of Arts, 8.—‘The Relation of Industry to Art,’ Lecture I, Sir G. Walstein. (Contour Lecture.)
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—‘Animals and Plants under Domestication,’ Lecture I, Prof. W. Bateson.
— Statistical, 5.—‘The Fertility of Marriage in Scotland, a Census Study,’ Mr. J. Crawford Dunlop.
— Musical Association, 5.15.—‘The Lord Chamberlain and Opera in London, 1700–40,’ Dr. W. H. Cummings.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Further Discussion on Superheating Steam in Locomotives.
WED. Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—Annual Meeting.
— Meteorological, 7.30.—Annual Meeting.
— British Numismatic, 8.—‘A Systematic Method of Classification of English Medieval Coins, with special Reference to those of Henry VI.,’ Mr. J. Shirley-Fox.
— Folk-Lore, 8.—‘The Cult of the Eort among the Hausa, Major Trevelyan.’
— Geological, 8.—‘Geology of the Country round Huntly (Aberdeenshire),’ Mr. W. R. Watt; ‘The Glaciation of East Lancashire,’ Dr. A. J. Jowett.
— Microscopical, 8.—‘The Microscope and Medicine,’ Prof. G. Bins Woodhead.
— St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, 8.—‘The Chapels and Oratories of the Tower of London,’ Mr. C. H. Hopwood.
— Society of Arts, 8.—‘The Modern Poster, its Essentials and Significance,’ Mr. W. S. Rogers.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—‘The Mind of Savage Man: (I) His Intellectual Life,’ Mr. W. McDouall.
— Royal, 4.30.—‘Heat Production associated with Muscular Work,’ Mr. M. T. Glashbrook and Mr. D. W. Dye; ‘The Chemical Interpretation of some Mendelian Factors for Flower Colour,’ Mr. M. Wheldale and Mr. M. L. Bassett; ‘The Determination of the Minimum Lethal Dose of Various Toxic Substances and its Relationship to the Body Weight in Warm-Blooded Animals,’ Prof. G. Dreyer and Mr. E. W. A. Walker; and other Papers.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—‘The Fifth Kelvin Lecture,’ Sir Oliver Lodge.
— Chemical, 8.30.—‘Crystals of Organic Compounds, coloured Blue by Iodine,’ Mr. G. Barger and Mr. W. W. Starling; ‘The Preparation and Properties of Fume Formic Acid,’ Mr. A. J. Ewins; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—‘Design and Arrangement of Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—‘Design and Arrangement of gold Tooling for the Decoration of Bookbindings,’ Mr. Douglas Cockerell.
FRI. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—‘The Testing of Materials for use in Engineering Construction,’ Mr. E. W. Monkhouse. (Students Meeting.)
— Viking, 8.15.—‘Arnor Jarlaskald and the First Heidi-Lay,’ Prof. A. Bugge.
— Royal Institution, 9.—‘The Coming of Age of the Vacuum Flask,’ Sir J. Dewar.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—‘Neglected Musical Composers,’ Mr. Ludwig Spohr, Prof. F. Corda.
— Irish Literary, 8.—‘Sept and Settlers in Ormonde,’ Prof. W. F. T. Butler.

Science Gossip.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE of the British Association and the Royal Anthropological Institute have arranged a Conference at Drapers' Hall on the afternoon of February 19th. The purpose of the meeting is to approve the findings of the Committee that it is necessary to extend and complete the organization of the teaching of Anthropology at the Universities, so that those destined for work in the East, or in parts of the Empire inhabited by non-European races, may possess at the outset of their career some knowledge of the habits and ideas of the people they encounter. This contention, which we have emphasized more than once, is to be put before the Prime Minister.

THE COUNCIL of the Royal Anthropological Institute have made arrangements for an address by Prof. Baldwin Spencer on the life of the Australian savage, in the Theatre of the Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, on the 27th inst., at 8 P.M. The lecture will be illustrated by kinematograph and phonograph records.

THE fifth Kelvin Lecture will be delivered by Sir Oliver Lodge at the Institution of Electrical Engineers next Thursday evening.

SIR OLIVER LODGE is also delivering a lecture at Bedford College for Women on the 27th inst., at 5 P.M. The subject is ‘The Ether of Space.’

ON the 9th inst. Dr. Henry Frederick Baker was elected Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in succession to

the late Sir Robert Ball. Dr. Baker is best known for his contributions to the latter subject.

THE statement by Dr. Lazarus-Barlow to *The Times*, which we quoted in our last issue, has drawn forth some protest from the Surgeons to the Middlesex Hospital, to whose care, and not directly to that of Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, the patients in question were committed. They give figures which differ somewhat from Dr. Lazarus-Barlow's, so that it is worth while to mention that those which we repeated from *The Times* refer only to the women treated during the periods specified.

ON the 9th inst. the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade issued as a Blue-book their Sixth Annual Report. It appears from this that, if to the population of Greater London there be added that of the Outer Suburban Ring, we have, over an area of 2,808 square miles, a population of 8,471,146. The number of journeys per head of the population in 1903 was 144.9; that for 1912 was 243.9, exclusive of the suburban traffic on the trunk railways and the passengers carried by over 10,000 cabs. This certainly seems to show that there is some real occasion for the lamentations over our increasing restlessness which have become commonplace, while the facts that the total number of street accidents has nearly doubled, and that their ratio to population, apart from one year's break, has steadily increased, may, perhaps, not unreasonably be taken as justifying the same kind of complaint from a different point of view. While the bicycle causes the greatest number of accidents, it is the motor omnibus, as, indeed, any one might surmise, that is chiefly to blame for deaths: and in this last report more so than ever before.

The Times of Tuesday last contained a vivid account by Mr. Frederick Burlingham of his recent descent into the crater of Vesuvius. He reports that minor explosions are already taking place there, and gives warning that the volcano is undoubtedly getting ready for another eruption. On December 21st, some six months earlier than Prof. Malladra had expected it, fresh lava had begun to appear over the new mouth which opened last July when the floor of the crater caved in, and from which dense volumes of smoke are continually issuing.

Mr. Burlingham considers that, while the danger of a descent into Vesuvius is considerable, the difficulty has been exaggerated. Still, "three almost perpendicular drops, separated by ledges leaning outwards and downwards," even though "the highest is scarcely more than 30 ft.," require nerve as well as a rope. The great dangers are asphyxiation and the chance of being crushed by avalanches of stones. So little solid is the inside of the crater that even shifting a rope started a cascade of ashes and debris.

At the bottom the whole mouth of the crater is encrusted with a white substance, and out of this abyss—estimated to have a depth of two miles—rush dense clouds of incandescent pink smoke, which, while the party for about twenty minutes watched them, flashed into several different colours. It was here that the admonitory fresh lava was seen.

The spectacular magnificence of a volcano in eruption seems to have been witnessed at its highest in the outburst on Sunday and Monday last of Mount Sakurashima, the volcanic island off Kagoshima, which accompanied the severe and destructive disturbance which took place along the volcanic range of Kiushiu.

FINE ARTS

An Introduction to English Architecture.
By Francis Bond. 2 vols. (Humphrey Milford, 2l. 2s.)

THESE volumes form a worthy sequel to the important work on Gothic Architecture, by the same author, which Mr. Batsford produced in 1905. They represent a vast amount of orderly labour, and show an astonishingly wide grasp of a great subject. It is a big undertaking: 1,000 quarto pages, with 1,400 illustrations, on English architecture, even if the period ranges from the eleventh to the sixteenth century. Nevertheless, there are probably at least a hundred and odd Englishmen who would confidently undertake such a task without flinching, and in these days, when fairly cheap and competent photographs abound, might meet with a certain degree of success. But the distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Bond's work is his well-ordered and distinctly interesting method of arranging and grouping his material. This is no mere crude mass of architectural statements, on hackneyed lines, of the stonework of our parish and monastic churches from the Conqueror to Elizabeth. Not only is the whole subject classified on new lines, but also no small part of the book shows original work, including the production of novel facts and fresh theories. Even architectural experts, whether professional or otherwise, who may not quite agree with some of Mr. Bond's statements and conclusions, cannot fail to appreciate the ingenuity and freshness of his general treatment.

The opening chapters deal with the constitution of the various orders of monks, canons, and friars, as well as collegiate churches, and show how their respective fabrics for worship differed in requirement and plan from the ordinary parish church. The fourth chapter will probably prove the most interesting and informing to the general reader; it treats of the planning and growth of the parish church, including priests' rooms, sacristies, and the rarer remains of anchorages. The directions as to the best way in which to study the parish church are excellent. In the analysis of the growth and development of churches, accompanied by plans and illustrations, Mr. Bond is specially happy, and his treatment of the churches of West-hall, Norfolk, and Shere, Surrey, is excellent. The church of the Oxfordshire Dorchester is one of almost enthralling interest, both from the remarkable beauty of many of its details and from its exceptional historical associations. It was the first see of the West Saxons, and at a later period was the cathedral of the great diocese of Lincoln, until the first Norman bishop removed his seat, in 1092, to Lincoln. From the earliest times the church of Dorchester was served by secular canons, but in 1140 it was transferred to Austin canons, under whose charge it remained as an abbey until the

Dissolution. Mr. Bond's explanatory treatment of this somewhat intricate church is delightfully lucid, but its inclusion in a section dealing with an analysis of old parish churches is surely an oversight. Again, the priory church of Leominster, though partly used for parochial purposes, ought to have found its place in another section.

The chapters that are concerned with the whole question of vaulting; the abutment system, treating of buttresses, pinnacles, and opposing thrusts; walls and arcades, including flintwork and timber churches; and the pier, with its multiplicity of members of the different periods, will appeal specially to the architectural student, as well as the later ones on triforium and bay designs, and on the clerestory. Contrariwise, the infinite variety of windows dealt with in the long section 'On the Lighting of the Mediæval Churches' is brimful of general interest, and much the same may be said of the chapter on doorways and porches, and especially the one on towers and spires. The Appendix supplies useful brief essays, characterized by much common sense, on the origin of the Early Christian Basilica, the Orientation of Churches, and the Deviation of Axis of Chancel. It is scarcely necessary to add—for that is a special feature of all Mr. Bond's previous books—that the indexes, both *locorum* and *rerum*, are admirably full and complete.

Upwards of twenty pages, with numerous illustrations, are devoted to that fruitful subject of controversy the "low side" window. It is much to be hoped that Mr. Bond's patient but frank discussion of these windows, about which ecclesiologists have squabbled for upwards of seventy years, will finally explode several of the fantastic theories which are still prevalent. For the last quarter of a century antiquarian experts have dilated at length upon the absolute impossibility of such openings having served in any way for the convenience of lepers; nevertheless, many a worthy parson, and not a few local guide-books, still persist in drawing attention to the "leper windows" of their respective churches. Mr. Bond also points out the extravagances connected with other theories as to their use, such as for purposes of confession, or for lights to scare away evil spirits. The writer does not appear to have heard of the last-coined designation for these openings, invented by a Cambridgeshire F.S.A. as lately as 1911; he styles them *speculatories*, and considers that they were constructed to afford a view from without of the Easter Sepulchre. But why should any one—and there would be room for only one person at a time—want to squint at the Sepulchre from without when the church at that short season was open night and day? There is also a fatal objection to their use for any kind of hagioscopic purpose. It can be proved that the great majority, probably all, of these openings were fitted with a shutter, and usually with a grille. It has also been shown that

in almost every case, where the shutter or its hinges remain, the shutter opens with its back towards the east, thereby effectually obscuring any kind of view of the high altar or its surroundings. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Bond comes to the conclusion that these unglazed apertures were used for the emission of the sound of a hand or sanctus bell at the time of the elevation of the Host during Mass. The whole question is treated in an exhaustive fashion, and in a way that cannot be gainsaid.

One of the pleasant features of this work is the sparing use of exceptional or technical terms, the exact meaning of which is only, as a rule, grasped by a professed architect. For the use of the unlearned, the first volume opens with a tersely written Glossary of Terms, and this is followed by a most useful explanatory list of French words and phrases of an architectural character. But for the most part there is a breezy freshness about Mr. Bond's phrases which at once rivets the attention. Thus, when briefly discussing the somewhat rude art with which the plastered walls of old English churches were often painted, he reminds us that these painters were not so anxious about their efforts from the artistic and decorative standpoints as they were in the remembrance that they were a Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

Again, in the delightful chapters on the planning and growth of the average English parish church, we find such passages as the following:—

"No form of sport is half so fascinating as the chase of the parish church. It is never safe to pass one by, however humble; one never knows what surprising find may be in store. One fact leads up to another; each new fact tends to facilitate the interpretation of the last. Here and there, of course, an important church has been accurately measured, drawn, and described... but in the mass, the parish churches are virgin soil. One may cycle for days, camera on back, rule and note-book in pocket, seeing church after church, all alike unknown to fame, *carent quia vate sacro*... After a time he learns the lesson of lessons—ever to be borne in mind—that a parish church is not a cathedral. It and its predecessors stood there hundreds of years before the cathedral of the diocese was begun. In almost every case it has preserved its parochial character, unmindful, except perhaps in some minor detail, of the doings of its mighty neighbour; to it cathedral planning, cathedral vaulting, cathedral abutment systems, cathedral elevations, have been so much Arabic. It may borrow from the cathedral some little bits... but the main features of its plan and construction are its own. Parish services were not cathedral or monastic services. Benedictine or Cistercian planning was as useless to the parish priest as parochial planning to Benedictine bishop or Cistercian abbot."

Notwithstanding the high opinion that we have formed of this work, it is possible to find points that might be improved, and in the final words of his Preface Mr. Bond invites corrections and suggestions. On pp. 20 and 21 a list is given of the more important collegiate

churches, with very brief notes as to their constitution. It does not claim to be complete, but a modicum of trouble would have made it so; as it stands the list is of little value, for it lacks many collegiate churches of distinct interest, and is also not quite accurate. Among important omissions are those of St. Elizabeth, Winchester; Wallingford, Berks; Halstead and Pleshey, Essex; Thornton, Lincoln; Raveningham and Thetford, Norfolk; All Saints', Northampton, and Towcester, Northants; Clifton, Notts; and Lambeth and Malden, Surrey.

In the account of the churches of the friars, in itself somewhat meagre, Mr. Bond, cherishing a popular delusion, writes:

"After a time, however, they came to possess corporate property, and their houses and churches vied in size and splendour with those of the monastic orders."

If, however, he will consult the numerous references to the suppression of the friars, as calendared in the 'Letters and Papers of Henry VIII,' he will find that the Royal commissioners again and again express their disappointment at the meagre nature of both the houses and churches of the friars. The only corporate property they held, except possibly in one or two out-of-the-way cases, was additional land adjoining the site of their friaries, granted for the purpose of enlarging their buildings. The naves of many of their town churches had to be of considerable size to hold the great congregations that gathered to hear their preaching. Nor is it correct to say that they did not lead a common life: the majority of the brothers were often in residence at their house at the same time, when they certainly ate and slept in common.

MR. ERIC GILL'S SCULPTURE.

MR. GILL'S work at the Goupil Gallery, like the carving of Mr. Gaudier-Brzeska and of Mr. Roger Fry at the Alpine Club, will probably be classed in the public mind as of the "Epstein" School, not because that artist is the originator of a phase of art which, indeed, is rather an archaicist reversion than an innovation, but because Mr. Epstein came earlier into prominence, and gained recognition of his power of interpreting natural forms before he adopted his present extreme simplicity of design. It must be admitted also that, as yet, Mr. Gill is rather less ingenious in choice of form than Mr. Epstein, and occasionally, as in No. 1, *Mulier*, or No. 2, *Gravestone*, we find in his work a lack of elasticity in adapting the conception of intrinsically interesting passages like the face or hands to the degree of simplification attempted in the drapery. The former thus looks a trifle small and naturalistic, the latter empty and unreal. In his later designs, particularly in a *Crucifix* (10) and the pair of statues (4 and 9), Mr. Gill maintains greater consistency of statement. The result is charming, and the stone-cutting in each case admirable, though even in these greater boldness in making his forms a study of the interpenetration of solids might have added more excitement. Obviously in work such as this, in which the number of planes is very few, it is more than ever important that our interest in these planes should transcend the actual surfaces

of the stone; that we should be made aware sometimes of the forms resulting from their "production" (in the mathematical sense of the word) within the figure, and externally in the free air. Only by utilizing fully this device can works so steady of surface and reticent of detail remain lively and various.

The exhibition is commendably free from sensationalism, nor is the visitor required, as a preliminary to enjoying it, to shed all the instincts for reticence common as a rule among both civilized and uncivilized men. We think Mr. Gill is wise in not subordinating the exercise of his talent to any ambition towards so drastic a revolution in social habit. We think, moreover, that the artists of his school who do not agree with him in this matter over-estimate both the value of such a change and their own power to bring it about.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Baillie Gallery Mr. Baragwanath King shows water-colours of "The English Riviera," commonplace in vision, but sometimes of considerable dexterity of a superficial order: No. 4, *Evening, Barbican, Plymouth*, and No. 12, *The Brook*, are flippantry effective. No. 20, *Dartmoor, Huckleworthy*, is clever in a more photographic, more modest fashion. Of the other exhibitors in the gallery, Miss Halhed is the most capable.

Mr. Warwick Goble's illustrations at the Dudley Galleries are cloyingly coloured, but doubtless the three-colour process will frequently improve them in a negative fashion in this respect. The designs show industry, but are undistinguished in draughtsmanship and invention.

MODERN ART EXHIBITION AT BRIGHTON.

THE exhibition of work by certain Cubists and other members of the (late) Camden Town Group which is being held at Brighton does credit to a town which has before now given London the lead in offering hospitality to advanced movements in modern art. Mr. Wyndham Lewis, Mr. Etchells, Mr. Wadsworth, and others of the Cubist party are shown with a sufficiency which enables the visitor to form his own estimate for good or ill of the possibilities of the movement. The other painters of the combination, under the leadership of Mr. Sickert, have already become more generally comprehensible because they have been longer before the public, but their work on the whole has never been so well displayed as in this show. Mr. Ginner has, in our opinion, made the most marked improvement—an admirable skyline landscape showing a power of using a few tones with subtle suggestiveness, very different from the laboured and unsteady over-analysis which we have on previous occasions as frankly deprecated as we now heartily applaud his new development. Artists and public owe thanks to Mr. Spencer Gore for his services in getting up the exhibition. In this, as in his selection of a "team" of decorators for fitting up the Cabaret Theatre in Heddon Street—the most influential experiment in decoration of recent years—Mr. Gore has shown gifts of a unique kind as an organizer: an organizer who inspires universal confidence by his complete incapacity for taking a sharply commercial view of any undertaking. We hail his success as the triumph of a new

type. With the spread of general intelligence and initiative, the "pushing business man" and "born leader of men" should give place to something more modest and more trustworthy.

The Camden Town Group has, we understand, been enlarged, and ceases to exist under its old title. Under the more ambitious, but, alas! less characteristic name of the London Group, it has arranged to hold an exhibition in the early spring at the Goupil Galleries.

Fine Art Gossip.

A NEW scheme of administration for the Victoria and Albert Museum has recently been sanctioned by the Board of Education. In the reorganization of departments architecture and woodwork are put together, and of this section Mr. E. E. Strange, who was formerly in charge of the department of engraving, illustration, and design, is now made Keeper, being succeeded in his former work by Mr. Martin Hardie, who was his assistant. Ceramics and metalwork, which are now linked together, are in the charge of Mr. W. W. Watts.

Mr. Martin Hardie, with the co-operation of Mr. Strange, is about to bring out a full Catalogue of the modern wood-engravings at the Museum. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers how delightful and characteristic a development of English art was the wood-engraving of the sixties and seventies of the last century, or how well its abundance and excellence are both represented at South Kensington. A detailed Catalogue of these treasures will certainly be of great value.

The Museum has recently received two or three additions which are worth noting. One is a tau in morse ivory, belonging probably to the twelfth century—a piece of English work—which was dug up in Water Lane in the City twenty years ago, and has till now been in private possession. It has on the one side the Agnus Dei between angels, and on the other a seraph between dragons. The British Museum acquired, about ten years ago, the only other ivory tau which is known to be English.

Two large seated figures in painted stone, represented as reading or writing—purchased at the Fitzhenry Sale by a small group of subscribers, and now permanently placed in the East Hall—afford interesting illustration of North Italian art in the late fourteenth century. It is thought they were carved at Verona.

THE four new portraits which have lately been acquired by the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, and are now exhibited there, form together rather a quaint group. There is Cardinal Mazarin's niece Orsini—the famous beauty whom Pepys and his fellow-gossips, it seems, were once half inclined to think that Charles II. had married, or was going to marry: there is Mary Shelley, painted by Samuel Stump; and then Phillip's water-colour sketch of Turner, made in 1850 during his last illness, and Chantrey's bust of Queen Victoria, done in 1841.

A VOLUME of forty-eight drawings by Jacques Callot has been presented by Mr. Alfred de Pass to the Print-Room of the British Museum. They were made to illustrate a cruise in the Mediterranean in the autumn of 1620, when Callot was in all likelihood carried as a passenger on one of the Tuscan galleys which visited the

Balearic Islands, Barbary, Sicily, the coast of Calabria, Lipari, Sardinia, and Corsica. Twelve of the drawings are in water-colour, the others in pen and ink, and red or black chalk. Besides landscapes, they include studies of galleys, and also a sketch which has no connexion with the cruise—a study for an etching of a man condemned to death in the series "Les Misères de la Guerre."

THE Indian papers state that

"the original study of the two angels' heads which Rubens painted into his famous picture 'The Coronation of the Virgin,' now in the Brussels Gallery, has been accidentally found at Mussoorie. It appears that the picture was recently bought there by a European for a mere song."

Mussoorie is becoming famous as a "dumping-ground" for Old Masters, a Raphael having been found there not so long ago.

MR. R. LANGTON DOUGLAS writes:—

"A French edition of my 'History of Siena' has been asked for, and will shortly be published. I am anxious to make the chapters dealing with the art of Siena as complete as possible. I shall, therefore, be glad to receive any information your readers may be able to give me in regard to pictures in private collections by Sienese masters, or by artists intimately connected with the Sienese School, such as Pintoricchio and Sodoma."

"It can be proved by the evidence of documents in Siena, and by references in sale catalogues, that there are in this country several missing pictures of the School of Siena, including important works by Duccio, Ugolino da Siena, and Pietro Lorenzetti. It is possible that these pictures may be passing under the names of other early masters, Florentine or Umbrian. I shall be grateful to any one who will assist me to rediscover them."

MR. E. SHARLAND, a young artist of Bristol, has sent us a copy of his latest work, 'The Great Gateway of the Abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol'—a fine etching, which gives evidence not only of considerable accomplishment, but also of promise for the future.

MISS ETHEL M. GOING has just brought out with Messrs. Lamley of South Kensington a chart of Mediæval and Modern Painters. It ought to prove an uncommonly useful adjunct to lectures on art, and also to those beginning a study of the history of painting. The first name is that of Cimabue, and the last date is 1825. The names are arranged in chronological order in columns according to countries, and it is instructive to be able to see at a glance how largely during these six centuries the art of painting has passed from Italy to the more northern countries of Europe.

If some lover of Georgian architecture does not promptly intervene, it seems likely that the fine eighteenth-century house No. 75, Dean Street, Soho, will be demolished. It was rescued from the threat of destruction eighteen months ago by a purchaser who hoped that it would be acquired of him by some Association which would preserve it and use it for some suitable purpose; but no such body of persons has taken up the matter, and the owner, desirous of reimbursing himself, is in treaty with a proposed purchaser, whose intention it appears to be to pull the house down.

What will be lost is, first, a really fine specimen of a most attractive type of domestic architecture, of which none too much remains to us; secondly, sundry details of the interior furnishing of the house—the panelling, mantels, and in particular the oak staircase—which, even if saved and re-erected elsewhere, would lose in a new setting much of their artistic value; and thirdly, a unique item—a painting on the staircase which there is good reason to attribute to Hogarth, working in conjunction with Thornhill, who was Sergeant-Painter to George I., and is thought to have occupied the house.

UNDER the title 'Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, in 1912,' by J. P. Bushe-Fox, the Society of Antiquaries has just published the report of the first season's work in the undertaking to which it is committed of laying bare the whole site of the ancient town. The plan of the place has been more or less made out—the usual Roman scheme of square or oblong blocks of building; and the line of a main street has been uncovered, running north and south, flanked on the west side by a row of shops with a colonnade in front and dwelling-houses behind. The report sets forth not only these main discoveries of structure, but also, in a detailed catalogue, the whole of the smaller finds of any interest or importance. In view of the need, for later workers, of absolutely accurate information as to where and with what concomitants the different objects were found, this prompt publication is certainly to be commended.

THE destruction of Barton Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, which was burnt down on the night of the 9th/10th inst., must be keenly regretted alike by the antiquary and the student of history. The mediæval associations of the place go back to Domesday Book, and, as a dependency of the Abbey of St. Edmund it occurs in the Chronicle of Jocelin of Brakelond. The manor was held by the Audleys during the latter part of the sixteenth and all the seventeenth century, and, after some intermediate change of hands, came in 1746 into the possession of the Bunbury family, through whom it has been associated with several notable characters of Georgian society.

We are glad to learn that there was no loss of life, and that the library and many of the art-treasures were saved.

WE are informed that certain persons calling themselves the "Société archéologique de France," and operating from 5, Rue de Mornay, Paris, have been writing to English professors and archaeologists and informing them that they have been elected corresponding members, and demanding a payment for the "honour." It may be well to issue a warning that this so-called "Société" is not in any real sense an archaeological society at all, that it has never published any transactions, and that its diplomas are of no value. It should not be confused with the Société française d'archéologie, founded by A. de Caumont in 1834, now publishing its seventy-seventh volume of the *Bulletin Monumental*, and prospering greatly under the able presidency of M. Lefèvre-Pontalis.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will publish very shortly a book by Mr. Clive Bell entitled 'Art,' a work which deals with the visual art of all ages, but has special reference to Post-Impressionism and the newer art movements of the day, and includes what may prove to be a novel theory of aesthetics.

PROF. A. P. LAURIE is publishing with Messrs. Macmillan 'The Pigments and Mediums of the Old Masters,' with a Special Chapter on the Microphotographic Study of Brushwork.

'The Knossian Atlas,' edited by Sir Arthur Evans, Vol. I., 'The Wall Paintings,' including coloured lithographic plates from drawings by E. Gilliéron, with descriptive sketch by the editor, and notes on the technique of the frescoes by Noel Heaton; and Sir Arthur Evans's sketch of the characteristic stages of Cretan civilization, entitled 'The Nine Minoan Periods,' are among the books promised this spring by the same firm.

Musical Gossip.

Two new orchestral pieces by Mr. Frederick Delius will be included in the programme of the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert next Tuesday. They are entitled 'On hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring' and 'Summer Night on the River.' Anything new from this composer's pen is welcome. He may not always be convincing, but he is always interesting, for he is original both in matter and manner.

THE five orchestral pieces of Herr Arnold Schönberg, which were produced last year by Sir Henry Wood, are to be repeated this afternoon at Queen's Hall, under the composer's own direction. Of all modern orchestral works they are the most puzzling, and it is no wonder that they aroused opposition both here and abroad. This new performance will be given under more favourable conditions this time, for on Thursday last his early String Sextet was to be performed at the Music Club. That work—which will be noticed next week, and which is said not to be of the same revolutionary quality as his latest compositions—will perhaps induce us to think that Herr Schönberg is opening paths which may ultimately lead to a higher stage in the development of the art of music.

Schönberg was born at Vienna on September 13th, 1874, and lived there until 1901. He then went to Berlin, and taught composition at Stern's Conservatorium. In 1903 he returned to Vienna, and continued to teach; and in 1910 he was permitted to give a course of instruction in composition at the Royal Academy of Music. He returned to Berlin in 1911.

ON Tuesday next, at Messrs. Novello's, Dr. W. H. Cummings will read to the Musical Association a paper on the subject of 'The Lord Chamberlain and Opera in London, 1700 to 1741.'

PROF. ERNST VON DOHNÁNYI gave a pianoforte recital at Æolian Hall last Monday afternoon. His reading of the Brahms Variations on a theme by Handel was on the whole interesting, though the soft ones, in which the tone, though delicate, was not lacking in warmth, were the most acceptable. His performance of Schumann's 'Kreisleriana' was thoughtful and poetical, but there was an occasional tendency in the quiet numbers to strain the sentiment. The programme ended with the pianist's own Humoresque (in Suite form), which opens with an excellent March full of rhythmic life.

MADAME ANNA JEREBTZOVA's song recital on Wednesday, at the Bechstein Hall, introduced a number of Russian songs to the public. Her voice is fine, and she is a finished exponent of her art.

THE proceeds of the annual "Burns' Night" Concert at the Royal Albert Hall on the 24th inst. will be given to the two leading Scottish charities in England, the Royal Scottish Corporation and the Royal Caledonian Schools at Bushey.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SEN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
 — Sunday Concert Society, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
 TUES. Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Madame Gardner-Bartlett's Song Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
 WED. Jessie Brett Young's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 THURS. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
 FRI. London String Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Nandor Zolt's Violin Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
 SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Handel Pianoforte Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Elsie Horne's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Orchestral Concert for Young People, 3, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

Chitra. By Rabindranath Tagore.
 (India Society.)

THIS lyrical drama, issued by the India Society to its members in a limited edition—250 copies of which are offered to the public at the Chiswick Press, Took's Court, Chancery Lane—is an early work of Mr. Tagore's, written, he tells us, as long as five-and-twenty years ago. Based upon a story in the Mahabharata of the love of the hero Arjuna for a king's only child, the lovely Chitrangada, whom her father had made his heir and brought up as a son, the play becomes, in Mr. Tagore's hands, an allegory rich in suggestiveness. He gives Chitra in the beginning strength, but not beauty; then, by the interposition of the gods Madana and Vasanta (Eros and Lycoris), who throughout follow the action and fulfil some of the functions of the Greek chorus, beauty in its most alluring splendours is thrown about her, a temporary veil. For Arjuna, in Mr. Tagore's version of the legend, has taken a twelve years' vow of chastity which it needs this dazzling endowment to overcome. No sooner has Chitra subdued her lover than she is filled with bitter heart-searchings at the thought that it is to the adventitious and illusory in her, not to her true self, that he has been drawn; "he loves my looks, not me." Thus, through a skillfully manoeuvred situation, the drama presents, in universal form, the old question whether it is not merely the fleeting inessential bloom before which the soul in romantic love bows down, and whether it can, after all, be the destiny of woman to typify for man that beauty of passing appearance, and nothing more. Arjuna appears finally as a lover who demands of his beloved deeper and more lasting satisfactions:—

"Illusion [he says] is the first appearance of Truth. She advances toward her lover in disguise. But a time comes when she throws off her ornaments and stands clothed in naked dignity. I grope for that ultimate you, that bare simplicity of truth."

And Chitra, the veil of beauty falling from her, replies:—

"The gift I proudly bring you is the heart of a woman. Here have all pains and joys gathered, the hopes and fears and shames of a daughter of the dust; here love springs up struggling toward immortal life. Herein lies an imperfection which yet is noble.... accept this as your servant for the days to come."

In addition to its mythical suggestions, the play has thus a direct and powerful bearing on the question of the emancipation of women. Its stateliness of diction and movement commands admiration throughout, although the prevalence of more or less conventional imagery becomes to the Western mind at times distinctly cloying. Yet if we say this we must add that comparisons of perfect aptitude are frequent. We take two examples of peculiar beauty from Chitra's descriptions of her lover: "Instantly he leapt up with straight, tall limbs, like a sudden

tongue of fire from a heap of ashes"; "He lay asleep with a vague smile about his lips like the crescent moon in the morning." Indeed here, as in the 'Gitanjali,' Mr. Tagore stands forth as a poet in the full sense of the word. Presented to us in bare prose, he is, as it were, Chitra, stripped of her bloom. Yet we can recognize in him the worshipper of beauty, and can feel in the very ecstasy of his devotion his summons to us to transcend its apparent and apprehend its true object.

Dramatic Gossip.

'MARY-GIRL,' Mrs. Hope Merrick's four-act play produced this week at the Vaudeville, concerns itself for the most part with the false values which so largely pervade the world of to-day. A foster-mother is sought by a Society lady who sets inordinate store by her freedom from the cares of motherhood. 'Mary-Girl' is chosen to fill the post, and leaves her home and child because she hankers for the abundant experience offered among the fleshpots. Her husband consents to let her go as the remuneration offered her will enable him to build a chapel, and thus fulfil his heart's desire.

The outcome of these false ideas of what makes for contentment is waste. The Society mother fritters away her time in aimless flirtation; the foster-mother, on her return from her taste of "high life," becomes peevishly discontented with the circumstances of her husband, a market gardener, and after a quarrel seeks distraction in London. There she finds a "male protector" and disillusion. The husband, on the wife's return, burns down the chapel as being the cause of his matrimonial troubles.

Broadly stated, cause and effect are presented with sufficient clearness, and our criticism is confined to the details of working out, which the need of confining the piece within less than three hours makes a particularly onerous task. The author cannot be said to have husbanded her resources to the best advantage.

Miss Dorothy Fane, for instance, is quite capable of conveying the character of a fast Society woman without having special interludes provided for the purpose. Mr. Charles Kenyon as her cavalier is an unnecessary character, though well enough played. Mr. O. B. Clarence as a soft-hearted and softer-headed Earl must also be dubbed unnecessary, in spite of our seeming ungrateful for his capable acting. Miss Mary Brough only claims toleration for her inclusion because she provides us with an inimitable character-sketch. The servants' parts waste time which might have been given to fuller enjoyment of the broad humanity with which Miss May Blayney endows the name-part. Mr. Norman McKinnel gives us another well-studied impersonation of narrow fanaticism, though we do not think comparison with his former parts enhances the value of this one. At the same time the play would be well worth seeing were he the only attraction, which is far from being the case.

'PAPHNUTIUS'—produced by the Pioneer Players at the Savoy Theatre on Sunday and Monday last—recalls the saying of Rowland Hill, that the Devil should not have a monopoly of the best tunes. Inspired by something of the same spirit, a Benedictine nun, Hroswitha by name, nearly a thousand years ago determined,

"under the hammer of devotion," to use her talents as playwright for the praise of God.

From the author who repeatedly scoffs at the virtue most esteemed in the cloister she learnt much, of which she made use in the service of that virtue. For the comedies of Terence, as well as the poems of Virgil, books from Rome and teachers from Ireland, were treasured at Gandersheim, Hroswitha's convent. There, as in other convents of the time, though discipline was in many ways austere, books were not lacking—drawing, painting, music, poetry, philosophy, and theology flourished.

Yet the production of a play written by one so circumstanced and so many hundreds of years ago is an event which fills us with amazement, coupled with gratitude to those who braved the task. 'Paphnutius' is a drama of repentance—simple, sincere, and moving. Dealing with fundamentals, it is more appealing to-day, for all its antiquity, than the majority of the plays offered to the public. Moreover, it still fulfils its purpose. It was meant to edify, and it does even now tend to edification.

The subject of the play has been familiarized by Anatole France in his clever novel, though a greater contrast than his treatment of the theme could scarcely be imagined. It is a loose sequence of scenes written round the legend of the conversion of Thais, the celebrated courtesan of Alexandria, whom Paphnutius, as the head of a neighbouring monastery, feels a call to convert.

Sustained by the prayers of his monks, and disguised as a lover, Paphnutius reaches Thais, and through the instrumentality of his words the miracle is wrought. Thais publicly renounces her lovers, masses her gold and jewels in a heap before the flames, and is led to a convent, where she is clad in the garb of penitence.

In spite of her plea for less rigour, and a reminder of the delicacy of her frame from the kindly Abbess, Paphnutius, inexorable, decrees that she is to be enclosed in a fetid cell no bigger than a grave, to cry night and day for mercy on her sins.

Some months of anguish pass, during which he suffers in spirit with her. Then, in the hope of learning whether her repentance is accepted by the Most High, he visits Anthony in the desert. There a vision is vouchsafed which assures him that Thais is forgiven, and that the angels are preparing to welcome her. He returns to her cell, tells her of the vision, and remains with her till the parting of body and spirit.

In view of the difficulties which the producer, Miss Edith Craig, must have had to overcome, it is needless to dwell on imperfections in the performance which were doubtless only the result of insufficient rehearsal.

Christopher St. John has accomplished her task as translator admirably. The gulf of years between ourselves and the writer of the play is so cleverly bridged as to be almost imperceptible. Miss Ellen Terry played the small part of the Abbess with characteristic grace. Mr. Harcourt Williams and Miss Miriam Lewes rendered the parts of Paphnutius and Thais adequately and at times admirably. The play was acted on the apron-stage of the Savoy, with a background of hanging curtains. Such an arrangement—undoubtedly the most effective available from the point of view of the hearers—must, one imagines, present no little difficulty to the actors.

It is much to be hoped that further opportunities may be given to the public of supporting this most interesting enterprise of the Pioneer Players, who deserve the utmost credit for the production.

THE run of Mr. G. K. Chesterton's delightful play 'Magic' was to have terminated on Saturday last; in view, however, of the increase in the receipts, due to the aid of the press, the management have decided to continue the piece till further notice.

The management further announce that they are making arrangements for a shilling public—an experiment not hitherto tried at the Little Theatre.

'THE SHEPHERDESS WITHOUT A HEART' was transferred on Wednesday from the Globe to the New Theatre, where it will be played every afternoon. Evening performances will be given on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S play 'The Melting-Pot,' which has so far been given in London in Yiddish only, is to be acted for the first time in English by the Play Actors at the Court Theatre on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 8 P.M., for their own subscribers. A public performance will take place on the Monday afternoon following.

MRS. PERCY DEARMER, the directress of the Children's Theatre at the Court, announces that, in response to numerous requests, she is extending her season beyond the specified time. The run of her play, 'The Cockyolly Bird,' will not, therefore, terminate until the 24th inst.

THE vexed question of the queue has again cropped up apropos of Mr. George Edwardes's experiment at the Adelphi. It is now possible at this theatre to book seats for the pit after 6.30 P.M. on the day of the performance. We were told on inquiry at the box office on Tuesday evening that the experiment had been entirely successful.

No one can pretend that the public likes queues, and the only apparent reason for their continued existence in this country is that the majority of managers fear a loss of revenue if they make it possible for all their seats to be booked in advance. A plea is also put forward that queues are a good advertisement. There is little doubt, however, that many people at present who cannot afford the more expensive seats stay away from the theatres, owing to their distaste for waiting in the streets.

AT a meeting of actors and actresses held at the Chandos Hall last week to consider the question of the "twice-nightly" system now in vogue at many of the provincial theatres, a resolution advocating payment per performance was carried by a large majority.

Without doubt a heavy and injudicious strain is imposed on an actor obliged to give two performances of the same programme in one evening. The real crux of the matter lies in the fact that many of the provincial theatres declare it impossible to compete with the local music-halls and cinemas on a basis of a single performance nightly. If two houses are a financial necessity, then the actor should be substantially recompensed—if possible, to the extent of the proposal by the chairman of the meeting of "double pay for double play."

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